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A  
FAMILY  
MEDICAL COMPANION;  
A  
NEW MEDICAL WORK,  
DEVOTED TO THE  
SYMPTOMS AND REMEDIES  
OF  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DISEASES,  
EMBRACING  
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY  
**WILLIAM MITCHELL, M. D.**

Philadelphia:  
WILLIAM BROWN, PRINTER.

1835.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THIS work is presented to the public without preface ; the necessity of a work, devoted to symptoms and remedies, is the best apology I can offer. Bichat, on Pathology, says, “ Medicine has two general objects in view. First, the knowledge of diseases ; and secondly, their care. Diseases may be divided into two classes ; those which affect the general system, and those which attack only one organ in particular.”

While engaged in attendance on the sick, I have been in the constant habit of drawing up notes on the symptoms of diseases, and those remedies that seemed to be the best, or the most successful in restoring my patients to health ; and having derived lasting advantage from a close attention to these two points in medical practice, I have, therefore, compiled this work, that others may profit thereby.

In preparing and offering this book to the public, the American author has been indifferent to every other consideration, except that of being useful to his friends, young students of medicine, families, and the world.

It will be perceived, we design not to preclude the use of works that are devoted to the different branches of medical science, or to supersede the use

of a physician, but to supply his place in situations where medical assistance could not easily be obtained; and that all who may peruse this book, may see the fatal tendency of many diseases, if neglected in their first stages, and be induced to make speedy application for suitable remedies.

We have been careful in the selection of remedies for each disease.

Paris, in his *Pharmacologia*, says, "It is impossible to cast our eyes over such multiplied groups of medicines, without being forcibly struck with the palpable absurdity of some, the disgusting and loathsome nature of others, and the total want of activity in many; hence, the great necessity of precaution in making our selections." This has never been lost sight of in the remedies selected and offered to the public in this work.

We have paid considerable attention to the names of medicines; these are noticed in this work in their most common names; as best known to the public, which renders the work at once a desirable Medical Companion for Families.

P. S. Symptoms and remedies of one hundred and fifty diseases.

EDITOR.



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A BRIEF  
AND COMPREHENSIVE VIEW  
OF THE  
VARIOUS SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASES  
INCIDENT TO MANKIND,  
WITH THE REMEDIES WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND MOST EFFICACIOUS  
IN THEIR REMOVAL, AS EXHIBITED IN THE PRACTICE OF  
MEDICINE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

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We shall confine our remarks and observations, first, to a description of the symptoms which most fully and distinctly mark each disease, and the signs by which one disease may be known from another.

Secondly, the remedies which experience has found to be the best in each disease, so far as disease and remedy can be classified. This work, then, will be divided into Books, Chapters, and Sections.

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BOOK I.  
ON INFLAMMATION; OR, PHLEGMASIA.  
CHAPTER I.

THE most common phenomena of inflammation, are  
1st. Redness in the parts affected. 2d. Pain, which  
sometimes, through the medium of the nerves, extends  
to other parts of the human body; this is well illus-

trated by Doctor Teale, of Europe, in his book on Neuro'ses. 3d. We judge of the presence of inflammation, when the blood drawn from a large orifice, in a full stream, after standing several hours, presents a buff coat, and cuped appearance. 4th. When a tenderness, connected with a tumid appearance, is present. These are the most particular points to be remembered, as a guide to a correct practice.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *The different seats of inflammation, and the means of distinguishing each variety.*

Section 1. *On inflammation of the Cuticle, or Skin.* The diseases of the skin are divided into several kinds. We shall notice two kinds here. The first is generally known by the name of the Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire. This disease is distinguished by a slight swelling, not of a bright red color, disappearing on pressure, but quickly returning. It is constantly spreading, and attended with pain, of a burning character; watery blisters, generally ending in desquamation of the scarf skin, and sometimes in gangrene.

## REMEDIES.

This is an important part of our work; to take hold of the most suitable and effectual remedies in each and every disease. We recommend in this disease, 1st. Blood-letting freely in all cases, where bleeding is at all admissible. 2d. Administer a full emetic,



according to the age and general strength of the patient; after which, a suitable dose, or doses of calomel, followed by a strong dose of senna and salts, or some of the milder cathartics. 4th, Oat meal or rye flower, lightly sprinkled on the part and frequently repeated; it allays the itching and burning which are so troublesome. 5th, Blistering; nothing so effectually checks the progress of erysipelatous inflammation, as the use of blisters, when the inflamed part is so situated, and of such a size, that it can be completely covered by a blister; it rarely extends any farther. In erysipelas of the face, we have never employed this remedy. The stomach and bowels must not be neglected, but kept constantly in good condition. 6th, If there be an appearance of gangrene, in that case, administer the extract of barks, and sprinkle on the inflamed parts powdered charcoal. Good beer or wine may be allowed.

Section 2. *On the second variety of the inflammation of the skin; or, as it is more properly called, Phlegmon.* 1st, It commences with a swelling not of a bright red color, prominent in the centre. 2nd, When the inflammation advances, the whole is attended with pain of distention, of a throbbing character. It generally ends in suppuration; but little is requisite here but to pay strict attention to what I have stated, and the disease will be easily comprehended.

#### REMEDIES.

1st.—It must be washed with brandy and water, or laudanum and water; this is to remove the pain of

distention. 2d. Leeches may be applied plentifully, by which the disease may possibly be arrested, or entirely removed. 3d. After leeching, apply a soft poultice of bread and milk or water, and cover it with fresh lard. Lead water makes a good poultice. Lastly, the ointments suitable to finish the cure are ung. hydrargyrum, or the simple cerate.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### *On Inflammation of the eyes; or, Ophthalmia.*

WE shall only notice two kinds, as general guides to all the rest of the great variety. 1st. The inflammation of the adnata; this membrane puts on a fullness of its blood vessels, or tergescents; after which, there are in appearance, many more than while in a healthy state. And it sometimes extends to the palpebrum.

#### REMEDIES.

1st.—Bleed. Open a large orifice in the arm, and draw the blood from the patient in a full stream; let the patient be standing, or setting in an erect position, if faintness or syncope follow, let the patient's head be placed lower than the body and feet; and reaction will soon take place.

2d. Exclude all light from the eyes; never let this precaution be neglected. If all the former remedies fail, leeches may be used near the eyes; and lastly, wash the eyes with the nitrate of silver, one grain



mixed in one ounce of water; apply this to the eyes at least once every day, and administer one grain of calomel every night, followed the next day, with a little of the compound syrup of sarsaparilla, and if the bowels be costive, cream of tartar, or salts, given as occasion may require. If the disease be of a mild character, laudanum and water may answer, but for a young child, the pith of sassafras and water, is much better, or the sulphate of zinc, from one to five grains to the ounce of water.

The more violent forms of the diseases of the eyes, I deem most proper to leave unnoticed, as they are most generally placed under medical attention and treatment.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *On Inflammation of the Brain, or Phrenitis.*

THE symptoms of this disease in general, develop themselves in the following order:—1st. A deep seated pain in the head. 2d. A redness or turgescence of the eyes and face. 3d. Constant watching or sleeplessness. 4th. An abhorrence of noise or light. 5th Delirium, almost constantly, and in some instances, furious.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Bleeding by cups or leeches from the temples and head; let this be attended too early in the disease. If these cannot be obtained, use the lancet,

and get blood from the arm. 2d. This disease has its origin in the stomach, where no mechanical violence has been offered. The second class of remedies are copious purging with the most drastic medicines. 3d. Cold applications to the head: the most convenient form is to fill a bladder with ice, and apply it to the head. 4th. Blisters; these must be applied to the legs and wrists; the object is to divert the action from the head. Sometimes it will be found necessary to repeat the cupping. Never allow opiates in this disease, especially if you suspect a congestion of the vessels present. Digitalis is spoken of as useful; in the substance, in half drachm doses, divided into four or five powders, one given every morning, afternoon and evening; or the tincture, in half drachm doses, repeated three or four times a day, till it has produced its effects on the pulse.

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## CHAPTER V:

### Section 1. *On Quinsy, or Cynanche Tonsillaris.*

This is an inflammation of the inner surface of the throat, or the congeries of mucous follicles which form the tonsils, velum and uvulam; and sometimes affects every part of the mucous membranes. It may be seen projecting in tumours, on one or both sides. It is painful, and frequently extends to both ears. It is attended with a difficult deglutition, and a clamminess of the mouth; constant pain is present in this disease,

and it must be promptly watched, or the patient may lose his life by it. Sometimes a fever is present.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Bleed. Open a vein in the arm, or apply leeches near the inflamed part. 2d. Administer a dose of calomel, and follow it with repeated doses of salts, to which may be added a very small portion, say one-eighth of a grain of tartar emetic, or antimony. 3d. Cataplasms; these may be prepared of ground red pepper mixed in brandy, spread on sheep skin, or thick cloth, and covered with thin muslin; let this be placed over the neck, and kept on as long as the patient can bear it. 4th. Gargles of pepper tea, or oak bark tea. The fumes of hot water drawn up into the throat through a funnel placed over a bowl of hot water, is a useful remedy. The chloride of soda in a liquid form, may be taken, adulterated with water to a proper strength. 5th. If all these fail, use the lunar caustic, place it in a quill secured with thread, then apply it to the lump or tumor, in the throat; if this fails, use the lancet freely, or as much so as the case will admit of.

Section 2. *On Inflammation of the wind pipe, or Cynanche Trachealis.* This disease is an inflammation of the glottis, larynx, or upper part of the wind pipe or trachea. This may be distinguished or known by the following symptoms:

1st. It is attended with a difficult respiration, and a peculiar ringing sound of the voice. 2d. Fever, pyrexia, and a straining about the larynx.

## REMEDIES.

1st. An emetic, as large or full as the nature of the case will admit of. 2d. Open the bowels with senna and flake manna, or salts. 3d. In the second stage of this disease, use the same gargles as are recommended in quinsy, and if no fever be present, the sulphate of quinine, or the extract of barks may be allowed; mixed in a liquid form is the best. Say, take twenty grains of quinine, or the extract of barks, three or four ounces of water, one drachm of elixir of vitriol. Give a small table-spoonful every two or three hours, or three times a day, in the absence of fever.

Section 3. *On Inflammation of the passage leading to the stomach, or Cynanche Pharyngæa.*—This is an inflammation of the mucous membranes that spread upon the pharynx, and into the beginning of the œsophagus; the marks by which it is best distinguished, are, deglutition; and to swallow is remarkably difficult. Food cannot be swallowed in a solid form.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Blood-letting; This is a first and all important remedy, and must be carried as far as possible in the nature of the case in a given time. That is, take a very full bleeding at one time, and repeat soon if requisite. 2d. Emetics; The powdered ipecacuanha is the best. The emetic must be followed with doses of senna or salts; and I recommend the use of the same



gargles in this disease that are used in the case of quinsy.

Section 4. *On Tumors of the neck, or Cynanche Parotidæa.* This is a tumor of the external fæces of the neck. 1st. It has the appearance of a glandular moveable body, or tumor under the angle of the jaw. 2d. The tumor soon becomes uniformly diffused over the neck, and sometimes extends to both sides.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Bathe the parts, previous to going to bed, with the opiated soap liniment, and apply flannel or cotton wet with the same. 2d. If the patient is no better in the morning, apply leeches; after which, apply a soft poultice. If this does not afford relief, blister freely, and use as a dressing application, when the blister is removed, simple cerate. If this irritates it too much, fresh lard will do.

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#### CHAPTER VI.

##### *On the Inflammation of the Pleura, or Peremonic.*

THIS is an inflammation of the viscera of the thorax, or the membranes lining that internal cavity. It may be known, 1st. By the pain on taking a strong inspiration, which extends the parts. 2d. Fever, after which the pain becomes more severe. 3d. A quick and frequent pulse. 4th. A difficult breathing, and considerable cough present; but in different cases, felt in different parts of the thorax, but most frequent-

ly in one side. It has been said to affect the right side more frequently than the left ; but this is not certain ; while on the other hand, it is certain that the left side has been very often affected. The pain is felt, sometimes as if it were under the sternum ; but the place of all others most frequently affected, is about the sixth or seventh rib, near the middle of its length, or a little more forward.

#### REMEDIES.

The first great remedy in this disease is venesection. As long as the pain, cough, difficulty of breathing, and hardness of the pulse remain, the bleeding may be continued, entirely regardless of the period of the disease, but must be governed entirely regardless of the period of the disease. If circumstances call for it, three times in twenty-four hours are quite admissible. In some cases three pints of blood have been drawn in a day with evident advantage. Such instances, however, do not very frequently occur. To prevent fainting, or syncope, let the patient lie in a horizontal posture ; or with his head lower than his body ; when the blood is flowing from the arm let the patient always be in an erect posture. The above caution refers to the state that generally occurs after the arm is bound up, and we must never lose sight of it in bleeding. 2d. If the pain still continue, when a large quantity of blood has been taken from the arm, and when it is doubtful if more can with safety be drawn in that manner, some blood may still be taken by cupping and scarifying as near to

the pained part as can be conveniently done. Or leeches may be used.

3d. As a nauseating medicine, and at the same time, to produce a diaphoresis, administer every hour, or oftener, the sixth of a grain of tartarised antimony, combined with ten or twelve grains of nitre; this constitutes, also, an excellent expectorant.

4th. Castor oil may be given, if there be a constipated state of the bowels, but injections are more preferable, and may answer as gentle laxatives.

5th. Blistering becomes an invaluable remedy, after the febrile action has been sufficiently weakened. The plaster should be applied as near as possible to the part affected, and the blister kept open until the pain be removed. 6th. Barley water, flax-seed tea, bran tea, toast and water, or lemonade, a mixture of molasses, or currant water. These may be taken as drinks.

Lastly. Pay attention to the state of the air in the patient's room.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### *On Inflammation of the stomach; or, Gastritis.*

1st. THERE is present a fever, or pyrexia. 2d. It is marked by a small quick hard pulse, considerably corded. 3d. Pain or agony in the stomach; or epigastric region. 4th. A soreness felt on pressure over the stomach. 5th. A disposition to reject all food taken into the stomach. 6th. Prostration of the animal powers in a remarkable degree.

## REMEDIES.

The first remedy is blood-letting; this must be taken in small quantities, and repeated according to the circumstances of the case. 2d. The bowels should be opened by injections; soluble salts will answer, after which, an injection containing a suitable portion of laudanum. 3d. As soon as the stomach will bear it, administer calomel in small but repeated doses, combined with the powdered gum arabic, and if much drinks are allowed, gum water, flax-seed tea, containing a small portion of fresh lemon juice. 4th. If there be present in the stomach much irritation small portions of the sulphate of morphea or powdered gum opium. Continue the calomel and opium till it produce some good effect.

---

 CHAPTER VIII.
*On Inflammation of the Intestines; or, Gastritis.*

THIS is marked in the following order: 1st. By a fixed pain in the abdomen. 2d. Fever, or pyrexia, and costiveness of the bowels. 3d. Vomiting and soreness on pressure, which is connected with pain.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Blood-letting in this disease, can be carried much farther than can possibly be admitted in an inflammation of the stomach. 2d. Cups and blisters are much to be relied upon. 3d. Get the bowels open early in this disease, and never suffer them to become constipated. If this cannot be effected by calomel



and other medicines given at the mouth, have recourse to repeated injections; but calomel or the blue pill, must be much relied on. 4th. Deferetic drinks; lime water and milk will be soothing. The blue pill and hyoscyamus extract combined, or the sulphate of morphea in a solution are good to compose the parts diseased. Much will depend upon prompt and early remedies.

---

#### CHAPTER IX.

##### *On Inflammation of the liver; or, Hepatitis.*

THIS disease is divided into the acute and chronic hepatitis.

Section 1. The first variety of this disease is the acute. This may be distinguished in the first place, by a pungent or sharp pain in the liver. The liver lies on the right side in general. I have never seen but one exception to this general rule, and that was the case of a female that died in the Maryland Alms House. Her liver laid on the left side and the stomach inclined to the right side. 2d. Fever is most always an attendant upon this disease. 3d. A frequent, strong, and hard pulse. 4th. Sometimes high colored urine.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Blood-letting in the first stage of this disease; it must be carried to its full extent, and repeated if occasion require it. 2d. Calomel, or the blue pill, given in small and repeated doses, and pushed to

great extent. This may be followed by doses of salts, or senna and manna, flake. 3d. Leeches or cups applied over the part where the pain is most intense. After leeching, place a large blister plaster over the liver and stomach. Morphea, or the extract of hyoscyamus, may be united with the calomel if the pain be violent.

Section 2d. The chronic hepatitis differs from the acute in several particulars. 1st. The pain is not violent; but a dull heavy sensation in the liver, which lasts a long time, and sometimes extends to the back and head.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Fomentations. Soap liniment, opodeldoc, volatile liniment, lamp oil, opiated soap liniment, and the oil of spike. 2d. Cupping, or leeching frequently over the liver and stomach. 3d. Keep the bowels in good order by using calomel and aloes in small doses, and occasionally a full and active dose of senna and salts. 4th. A pill made of colocynthis and opium, half grain of each every night on going to bed, and the gum guaiac every day, is useful.

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#### CHAPTER X.

##### *On Inflammation of the Kidneys, or Nephritis.*

THIS may be distinguished, 1st. By pain in the region of the kidneys and about the back and loins. 2d. It is mostly attended with fever. 3d. Sickness at the stomach and vomiting. 4th. Costiveness of

the bowels, and pain extending to the ureter, and sometimes a drawing up of the testicles, and a numbness of the limb on the side affected. 5th. The color and state of the urine is changed, and a constant desire to void it. When this takes place, a very little is voided at one time.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Bleed freely, if the patient's strength will admit of it; if not, apply leeches, or cups over the kidneys. 2d. Administer calomel and nitrate of potassa or salt petre. Take fifteen grains of the former, and thirty of the latter, fixed in ten powders, one powder to be taken every two or three hours. Give spirits of nitre dulca, a tea-spoonful in a wine-glass of water as a drink, repeated as occasion may require. The balsam or liquid copaiva, in pills or in a mixture every day is a useful remedy. The tincture of flies, used several days, in from fifteen to sixty drops, to each dose, or till it produces some good effects. Drink flax seed tea, and a small portion of fresh lemon juice. Gum water may be used when the linseed tea is offensive to the stomach. Cream of tartar, or soda powders may be useful to keep up an action on the bowels; but if the disease proves to be obstinate, blisters must not be neglected. Whenever these are applied in this disease, it should be near the part affected.

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#### CHAPTER XI.

#### *On Rheumatism.*

THIS is divided into the acute and chronic.

Section 1. *On the acute Rheumatism.* This is known, 1st. By violent pains in the larger joints, such as the shoulders and elbows. 2d. The muscles, or the flesh in the neighborhood of those parts are remarkably tender and sore, and pains run along the course of the tendons. 3d. When fever is present, it most usually affects more than one part of the body.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. General blood-letting, and secondly, topical by leeching or cupping on the parts. 2d. Calomel and Dover's powders in small but repeated doses, to be given every hour, if the symptoms are urgent. This medicine may be carried as far as the case will allow or admit of. And as an adjunct to aid in freeing the bowels, salts or senna and manna flake will be useful. But this latter remedy must not be carried too far. 3d. The cold bath may be useful, if it does not increase pain. The fourth class of remedies are liniments. The oil of spike and spirits of camphor forms an excellent liniment, applied after the cold or shower bath, and let the parts be covered with flannel or soft pads of cotton. Let these be repeated as occasion may require.

Section. 2. *On Chronic Rheumatism.* This differs so essentially from the acute rheumatism, blood-letting always does mischief. 1st. The patient may make a daily use of white mustard seed. Eat them in their natural state. The signs of difference between this disease and the acute, are, 1st. The pains



are constant, but not so violent, a dullness which increases on the changes of the weather. The same remedies may be used that are recommended in the acute rheumatism, except the bleeding. The extract of colocynth, or the root prepared in common acid or vinegar. The extract hyoscyamus united with calomel and opium, one grain of each, three or four times a week.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### *On Gout.*

THIS may be distinguished from rheumatism, 1st. By a coldness in the feet which sometimes extends to the legs. 2d. A pricking sensation along the whole of the lower extremities, and is either attended with cramps of the muscles at the same time, or it soon takes place. 3d. There is present an unusual fullness or terescence of the veins. 4th. The whole body becomes more torpid, and the stomach does not perform its functions of digestion as it did before the attack of this dreadful disease. 5th. Before the day of the attack or paroxysm, the appetite returns partially. 6th. After the first paroxysm, the parts become much inflamed, which lasts for several days, attended with more or less pain every evening.

### REMEDIES.

1st. Administer a strong and full emetic, according to the age and strength of the patient. 2d. Pur-

gatives must be pushed to a considerable extent.— Powdered rhubarb and magnesia mixed, and small doses of calomel separately, or united, will be the best to regulate the bowels and stomach, and prevent their being too much constipated. 3d. The preparations of colocynth in suitable and repeated doses. 4th. Envelope the inflamed part in pads of cotton. 5th. If the patient be plethoric, or have a fulness of blood, take a little, and repeat as occasion may require.— You may administer this recipe:—

Calomel, ten grains; powdered rhubarb, thirty grains; powdered ipecacuanha, two grains; extract hyoscyamus, four grains, mixed and divided into sixteen pills.

Administer one or two pills every three or four hours, washing the inflamed parts with laudanum and water, or strong whiskey and water to allay the pain.

## BOOK II.

### ON ERUPTIVE FEVERS, OR EXANTHEMATA.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### *On Small Pox.*

Section 1. WE shall notice that variety which is best known by the word *distinct*. 1st. This disease comes on with a chilliness, attended with languor and drowsiness. 2d. Fever soon follows, which increases to the third or fourth day. Children, during this stage, are subject to frequent starting from their slumbers. Adults, if kept in bed, are disposed to a profuse sweating. 3d. On the fourth day, the eruption mostly appears, and gradually increases till the fifth day, when the fever usually abates, and on the sixth day, at most, small vesicles containing an almost colourless fluid is on the top of each pimple. 4th. These pock or pimples are separate and distinct from each other, and continue to increase in fulness and size, till the eighth or ninth day; sometimes in-

flaming the neighbouring skin; the whole of the face by this time becomes considerably swollen, and the eyes mostly closed. 5th. The matter in the pustules by this time becomes more opaque, and finally puts on a dark yellow colour, and on the eleventh day the matter is seen oozing out of the pustules, and finally fall off, leaving a red or brown coloured appearance.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Never fail to insert the vaccine matter, even if there be present signs of the disease. It may possibly moderate the effects of this dreadful malady. 2d. Administer light purgatives, senna and salts, repeated doses, at least every other day. 3d. If the fever rise very high, and there be much pain or distress in the head, bleed the patient. 4th. If the throat be much sore, and breathing hard, place a fly blister on the front of the neck, over the trachea or wind pipe. 5th. Keep a cloth over the eyes wet with cold water, and if the eyes be painful, add laudanum to the water. If the throat be much sore, gargle it with red pepper tea. 6th. Keep the air in the room moderately cool, never too hot nor too cold; either is hurtful.

Section 2. *Confluent Small Pox.* 1st. The pustules are more numerous, and do not form distinct or separately as does the distinct small pox. 2d. The fever comes on earlier, and rises higher, but abates on the tenth day, and on the eleventh still more. 3d. At this time the vesicles break, shrivel and discharge a liquor that is soon formed into a brown



crust, which does not fall off for many days. 4th. A salivation commonly attends this disease in adults, and a diarrhœa in children; and the skin sometimes puts on a disposition to gangrene. 5th and lastly: Whenever hemorrhage appears, and a bloody urine is discharged, it is a sure indication of approaching death.

#### REMEDIES.

This disease may be treated precisely as the distinct small pox, except when threatened with gangrene; in that case, the powdered charcoal, mixed in syrup, or molasses and water, may be freely administered internally, and the dry powder of charcoal sprinkled over the sores. Barks and assafœtida made into pills, and given in the absence of fever, one pill every two hours. The extract of barks must be used, or good beer, or wine and water; be careful to attend to the state of the air in the patient's room.

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#### CHAPTER II.

##### *On Chicken Pox.*

1st. SLIGHT fever is present for one or two days. 2d. The eruption comes on much sooner than any of the species of small pox. 3d. The vesicles are soon formed, much sooner than small pox. 4th. The matter in the vesicles never form pus, but continue in a fluid state, and forms a scab.

## REMEDIES.

1st. If there be present much fever, administer an emetic ; let this be according to the age or strength of the patient.

2d. The bowels are to be kept in order with salts, magnesia, castor oil, or senna and salts.

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 CHAPTER III.
*On Measles.*

1st. THE measles comes on with a cold stage, which is soon followed by a period. 2d. It is attended with great thirst, anxiety and sickness. 3d. The fever continues in most cases two days, the most violent stage generally subsides in that time. 4th. The eruption usually happens on the fourth day. 5th. It is always attended with hoarseness, a dry cough, difficulty of breathing, and swelling and weeping of the eyes. 6th. Drowsiness attends the first stages of the disease and frequent sneezing. 7th. The eruption first appears in small red points, but soon in clusters which do not arise into vesicles, but have a little prominence ; this disappears in three or four days.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Bleed freely if the case is urgent. 2d. Give a full and free emetic. I find it best to unite with the emetic, a strong or full dose of calomel. If the patient be a child, I usually give this. Calomel five

grains, ipecacuanha twenty grains, tartar antimony one grain, divided into three powders; administer one powder, in syrup, every twenty or twenty-five minutes, till the full effect is produced. 3d. Gargles of red pepper tea, or even drinks of the same are useful. 4th. Keep the bowels in order with senna and salts; this is the best medicine for that purpose. For a drink as a change, the sweet marjoram and saffron, or flaxseed tea, and fresh lemon juice, united. As an expectorant, the following will be found to answer a good purpose. The muriate or sal ammoniac, one drachm, extract of liquorice, half drachm, wine antimony half drachm, water, three or four ounces; a table spoonful for a grown person, and to a child, in proportion to its age. 5th. When the hoarseness continues, cups must be applied to the chest, and a fly plaster laid on and kept on till its full effects are produced. This is a disease that should be promptly attended too, and no truce shown, or it may leave something behind more fatal than the original disease. Thousands are now in their graves for the want of prompt and suitable remedies in the early stage of this dreadful disease; and thousands more are lingering out a miserable and painful existence.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *On Scarlet Fever.*

THIS disease is divided into three varieties.—  
Section 1st. *Simple Scarlet Fever.* This disease

is ushered in by comparatively little fever ; before the fever, generally, there is a slight rigor, and a disturbance of the stomach, and uneasiness of the head, and redness of the eyes ; weakness of the pulse, and lassitude are almost invariably present, and a paleness of the face. These symptoms may continue from one to two days. 2d. It is within the first thirty or forty-eight hours of the second stage that the scarlet efflorescence comes out, first, upon the upper, and second, upon the lower extremities of the body ; and finally covering the skin like the shell of a boiled lobster, and diffusing itself over the mouth and tongue. 3d. The skin, from the flow of the blood towards it, soon becomes morbidly sensible to the touch, rough, dry and hot ; and the lips are of a more vivid colour than natural. 4th. The stomach is more or less disordered. 5th. The fever mostly at its highest about bed time. Slight in the morning.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. A full emetic, in the early stage of this disease, has a tendency to moderate it much. I recommend the same kind of emetic in this disease, as is recommended in the measles. 2d. Open the bowels with senna and manna flake, or salts, cream of tartar ; or any of the mild purgatives may answer to prevent a constipated state of the bowels. 3d. The tincture of myrrh and water, sweetened with honey, may be given as a drink, and if the disease does not come out upon the skin, administer the saffron tea. 4th. If

there be much pain in the head, and great restlessness, blood may be let; but this should be attended to early in this disease.

Section 2. *Scarlatina Anginosa, or Inflammatory.*

1st. This is marked or known by a cold or chilly stage, and soon followed by a hot stage, or high fever. 2d. Deglutition is difficult, and considerable sloughing in the throat. 3d. On the fourth day the eruption appears on the skin, which is remarkably fine in most cases; then disappears, and the fever with it; sometimes a swelling outside, below the angle of the jaw, or on the side of the head.

REMEDIES.

1st. An emetic. Calomel and the powdered ipecacuanha united, given in one full dose, or divided into several small doses, and repeated till you produce its full effects. 2d. If there be present much inflammation in the throat, leeches may be applied freely. 3d. Open the bowels with senna and salts, and let the patient drink freely of saffron or sweet marjoram tea. 4th. Blister over the throat and chest. 5th. For expectorants or gargles, red pepper or oak bark teas; or, for a gargle alone, powdered sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, twenty grains, sulphate of zinc, thirty grains, tinct. catechu, one drachm, rose water, four ounces, mixed. Inject the throat frequently with this mixture.

Section 3. *On Scarlatina Maligna.* The scarlatina maligna, unquestionably comprehends three varie-



ties; the first of which is highly inflammatory, the second, highly congestive, and the third has certain relations to both of the former, because it is attended by venous congestion. This is distinguished by the violence of the cold stage, and the low dejected spirits. 2d. Giddiness and vomiting, and much general oppression, and sensations of chilliness and heat, succeeding each other in rapid succession, until the stage of excitement is fully developed. 3d. The effervescence soon appears, which has nothing unusual, except it sometimes becomes deeper in colour. 4th. The fever increases with impetuosity. 5th. Specks are soon visible on the inflamed fauces. These are first of a white, and soon become of a dingy ash colour; and lastly, of a brown colour, or black. 6th. An acrid discharge from the mouth and nostrils; the pulse is raised and vibrating; redness of the eyes, and throbbing pain in the temples and head; confusion and delirium. There are also stupor, and now and then broken, but loud screamings of frightfulness.—The patient, when asked a question, will generally answer correctly, but immediately relapses into a low muttering delirium.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. In the first place, in the first of the hot stage, prompt and full blood-letting; and if the symptoms are not relieved in an hour, repeat the operation, but with more caution. The first bleeding should always be carried to faintness; standing or sitting erect, must in all cases be the position of the patient when bled.

When faintness is produced, by letting the head down lower than the body, reaction will soon take place.

2d. Open the bowels freely by large doses of calomel and jalap. It may also be aided by full doses of salts. The purgative plan must be persisted in vigorously, until there be a visible change for the better in every respect. But this must be confined to the stage of high excitement and fever; at the same time the purgative is pursued, place a bladder of cold water or ice to the head, and the body may occasionally be sponged at the same stage of the disease, with acid and water.

3d. In the last stage of the disease, administer repeated draughts of warm Madeira wine, or beer, or milk diet. The room must be well ventilated, and kept quiet, and some light laxatives given to keep the bowels open.

4th. Let the same gargles as are recommended in the second variety, be used in this.

## BOOK III.

### ON FEVERS.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### *On Continued Fevers.*

THE most common form of continued fevers is ushered in, 1st With a slight chilliness, followed by an increased heat of the skin, and the pulse rises a little; and a slight whiteness of the tongue, and muscular and mental languor.

2d. The second stage or form of disease, or fever, is ushered in more forcibly and distinct. It commences with a cold stage, attended with a general lassitude and restlessness, with confusion and pain in the head. In this stage, the pulse is small, quick and oppressed, and the breathing more or less anxious; and the face and the whole surface paler than natural; dryness of the mouth, loathing of food, and flatulence of the stomach, and often vomiting on the retrocession of the cold stage. There is a slight re-



mission of the fever every morning. It is to the increase of the fever that the increased disturbance of the sensorium at night is to be attributed, for the first eight or nine days. The tongue continues of a white or yellow color, and the fever maintains the inflammatory aspect. But shortly after this period a stage of collapse gradually approaches, and what is termed the nervous symptoms, at last become the most conspicuous; the patient sinking into delirium, or into an imperfect stupor, with short hurried breathing, dilated pupils, dark tongue, and tremulous hands. In the worst cases, the debility daily increases. The more favorable symptoms begin in a more slight or regular form, and a much more moist appearance on and around the tongue.

#### REMEDIES.

To remove the simple form of fever, viz:—*Common Continued*. 1st. Rest, and spare diet must be strictly attended to. 2d. Purgative medicines must be had recourse to; calomel, castor oil, salts, senna and manna, or some of the mild but prompt remedies. But in the more violent form of this fever, bleed; and let the first blood-letting always be prompt, according to the violence of the case; after bleeding, cups or leeches may be applied to the temples, &c. 2d. The purgative course, in the more violent form of this disease, must be pushed much farther than in its milder form; this must be done in a given time in the more advanced stage. Rhubarb, containing a small portion of calomel, to keep the bowels in good order, is the

best medicine. 3d. If inflammation be present, or even suspected, blister over the abdomen and stomach. 4th. When the fever has abated, administer the extract of barks; if pills can be taken unite gum fœtaty with the barks in equal parts. Give one pill every two hours, or good Madeira wine and water.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *On Simple Typhus.*

Section 1. THIS disease has a first stage, of oppression, a second stage of excitement, and a third, of collapse. The stage of oppression is marked, 1st. By a paleness of the face, and by a peculiar look of dejection and weariness, with some degree of darkness or liver colour in the integuments surrounding the eyes. 2d. A great prostration of the strength, diminution of mental energy and sensibility. 3d. Cold creeping sensations on the surface, short, hot, and chilly fits alternately. 4th. Loathing of food, nausea or vomiting, and whitish clammy tongue. 5th. Occasional sighing and hurried breathing, attended with aching heaviness or giddiness of the head, and coldness of the back and pain of the loins. 6th. A quick, low, struggling pulse; the pulse changing, and changeable as to frequency, irregular as to force. The stage thus described, sometimes comes on and reveals itself with fearful rapidity; but in general it is more insidi-

ous in its approaches, and occupies from first to last, a period of two or three days ; when, after various irregular demonstrations of reaction, it is succeeded by a second stage.

The second stage is known by, 1st. The fever is more and more developed and marked, and the pulse is comparatively expanded, and more resisting. 2d. The cheeks are flushed with a dusky colour, or redness ; heavy eyes, and parched lips. 3d. The respiration is quick, dry skin, heat universally diffused, and steadily above the common point ; foul tongue, urgent thirst, and the uneasiness in the head increased, and the sensorium in a highly susceptible state. As it proceeds, however, the brain at intervals is unusually disturbed with reveries or slight delirium, coming on towards evening, when there is an exacerbation of the fever, and receding towards morning, when there is a remission ; but the prostration of strength which is at all times very evident, is generally the greatest in the periods of exacerbation, and the tongue is then dry. The bowels have a tendency to constipation ; The stools, or fæces, are dark and fœtid, urine colored more or less, according to the intensity of the disease. After six or seven days, sooner or later, according to its mildness or severity, the stage of excitement gradually gives place to that of collapse.

The third stage. This is announced by signs of depression in the voluntary powers. In the mildest cases, the approach of collapse may be viewed as an indication of convalescence ; for although the patient

may complain of much general weakness, and sometimes soreness in the flesh, with flying pains, or cramps in the extremities, yet the tongue will be found softer and cleaner, the thirst diminished and less frequent; the skin moister and more natural; sleep and appetite better.

The more marked instances of Typhus. The disease is more dangerous as it approaches a collapse; the prostration of the strength is far greater, and the pulse much quicker; the tongue more foul, darker and dryer; the voice fainter, and the articulation less distinct; the respiration shorter, feebler, and more anxious; the sensorial functions are more disordered, and the countenance more dejected and inanimate; the skin feels looser and more shriveled, and a great restlessness and peculiar fœtor about the body, and a tendency to slide down in the bed.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Administer a full emetic, according to the age and strength of the patient, or the violence of the disease.

2d. Open the bowels with injections of dissolved salts in warm water, and laudanum a tea-spoonful.— Give these, and repeat till you evacuate the bowels freely; but when you repeat the injections, if the first one containing the laudanum is retained, leave out the laudanum in those which follow. As soon as the stomach will permit, administer calomel and opium in small but repeated doses.

The second stage must be treated, 1st. A Warm bath or tepid bath two or three times a day, always wiping the body dry after it, and placing the body between clean sheets. 2d. Use purgative remedies, sufficient to produce four or five evacuations from the bowels a day. These may constitute the plan of treatment. In addition to the drinks, which must be tepid barley water, or gum arabic water, or flaxseed tea, the apartments must be well ventilated. Cold acid drinks are sometimes remarkably serviceable.

The third stage. If the bowels have been kept open during the second stage of this disease, but little will be required in the third stage; but if the bowels are out of order, open them gently with calomel. The diet must all be given in a liquid form until the digestive powers are at least partially restored.

Section 2. *Inflammatory Typhus*. One of the best tests of the presence of inflammation in the brain, is in the manner the patient shakes the head. If inflammation exists, he will move it very slowly and fearfully, and complain of a great increase of uneasiness; and where the head is quickly and stoutly shaken without much uneasiness, little or no change or danger need be apprehended from that quarter.

When the acute form of inflammation exists in the head, it is marked by great irritability, and an anxious, oppressed, or intoxicated cast of the countenance; a dry, foul tongue, quick vibratory pulse, flushed turgid face, deep pulsating pain in the head; increased heat of the temples, forehead and scalp;



redness and a morbid sensibility of the eyes. Transient pain in the limbs, torpidity of the intestines, uneasy respiration, attended with heavy sighs, nausea, and sometimes vomiting and fretfulness. Visual illusions and delirium follow each other in quick succession. If the inflammation should uninterruptedly advance to these symptoms, succeeded indifference to surrounding objects, faltering of the speech, and increasing stupor, bloatedness of the face, brown or black tongue, tremors of the hands, stupid suffused watery eyes, squinting or dilating of the pupil of the eyes ensue. But sometimes acute typhus is not to be discriminated by these symptoms. In such cases it is mostly to be recognised in the beginning by a glary blood-shot eye, a contracted pupil, an agitated expression of the countenance, and a peculiar species of moaning, which scarcely ever ceases for a moment, and to these indications in a less violent stage of the disease, the symptoms are nearly the same, only more moderate, and attended with less danger.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Very early in this disease, blood must be drawn from the arm in a full stream, so as to obtain a large bleeding in a short or given time; the fact is, every thing depends on pushing this remedy as far as the case will at all admit of. Remember, this remedy must not be resorted to in the second stage of the disease; but if we employ it in the first stage, at an early period of inflammation or congestion, and if we attend to the age, habits and constitution of patients,

it may prove to be an instrument of the greatest utility, effecting what no other remedy can. 2d. If these means have proved unsuccessful, cupping and leeching on the temples and abdomen. 3d. Blistering must not be neglected. 4th. Purgative medicines, calomel and jalap, followed by brisk doses of senna and salts, or castor oil. If much debility be induced, administer good Madeira wine and water; arrow-root diet, or any of the light farinaceous kind may be allowed, but nothing in a solid form; admit fresh air, but exclude the light from the sick-room. A bladder of cold water or ice, applied to the head, where there is not too much debility present. These are the remedies most to be relied upon in this dreadful disease; and if these remedies are strictly adhered to at the proper time, and as directed, success will generally crown the means.

Section 3d. *On Congestive Typhus.* It may be inquired here, in what does it differ from the inflammatory typhus. I answer, in this variety the force of the arterial system is not only diminished generally, but the whole venous circulation oppressed, and particularly obstructed when the congestive variety of the disease exists. Agreeably to this, we find that the blood in the inflammatory is almost invariably covered with a buffy coat, but such an appearance is never discovered in the strictly congestive. 1st. This disease attacks most generally very suddenly, and is marked by an overpowering lassitude, feebleness of the lower limbs, deep pain and giddiness, or sense of

weight, a dingy pallidness of the face ; anxious breathing, damp, relaxed or dry withered skin, the pulse low, struggling and variable ; the stomach irritable, frequently there is an inability from the first, to hold up the head, and the mind is more frequently afflicted with dulness of apprehension or confusion, than with delirium ; impress the attentive practitioner with the idea, that the system in general, and the brain in particular, are oppressed by some extraordinary load ; both the manner and look of the patient undergo early and great alterations ; sometimes they slowly drawl out their words, they utter them in haste, like one slightly stammering ; they seem as if stunned by a blow, or half drunk, or like the first shock of an overwhelming misfortune ; the eyes are occasionally glary and vacant, without redness ; at other times, watery, heavy, and streaked with blood, as from intoxication, or want of sleep.

#### REMEDIES.

Acute fevers, of whatever kind, may be practically considered in their commencement as merely disordered states of the circulation ; generally, and locally, which may be most frequently corrected by the application of prompt means ; but if the more urgent examples of those disordered states be permitted to exist for a short time, they produce both derangement of function and structure, which no human power can remedy or repair. Hence, it is in the first stage only, of the highly congestive typhus, that general blood letting is admissible, with a view of re-

lieving the local congestions and of restoring the natural balance of circulation. The quantity to be taken, can only be determined by the effects produced ; sometimes a few ounces will be sufficient, at other times, ten, sixteen, twenty, or even more at one bleeding, may be required to put the circulation into proper play, and relieve the topical engorgements. The action of the heart is often so much overpowered in the first instances, that the blood merely trickles or oozes from the punctured vessel for a considerable time, being much darker and thicker than natural ; yet, when a few ounces have been drawn, it usually flows with freedom, and becomes finally of a brighter colour. We therefore should never abandon the operation too soon, but wait with patience. We firmly believe, many lives have been lost for want of attention, and binding up the arm too hastily ; the engorgements are in a great measure, venous. As a correct and infallible rule in bleeding, if the pulse rise on drawing blood, you may proceed with perfect safety, till you have taken a suitable quantity ; but if you find the pulse sinking, cease, and bind up the arm, for this is a sure mark of its bad effects. In that case, leeches or cups may be applied to the temples, &c. 3d. When the pulse, and the general circulation becomes manifestly free, with a warm moist skin, tepid diluent drinks should be the beverage : but when it still remains oppressed, and the tide of circulation does not return to the surface, wine and warm water mixed, should be occasionally given, and the patient speedily immersed in a bath strongly impregnated

with salt, and about the temperature of one hundred of Fahrenheit's scale; the patient to remain in the bath till the skin becomes warm; on being removed from the bath, and rubbed all over with hot flannels, he should be placed in a clean bed, and hot bottles of water applied to the feet. 4th. Calomel should be used freely in the first stage of the disease: the first dose to be about twenty grains to an adult, after which, small doses of one, two, or three grains, pushed as fast as the case demands. It must be remembered that purging never reduces the strength of the patient, unless it is pushed beyond all bounds, by the most drastic medicines, calomel and rhubarb, or magnesia may be used in the last stage with safety.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### *On Intermittent Fevers.*

AN intermittent fever, or ague, may be known by a cold, hot, and sweating stage, in succession, attending each paroxysm, followed by an intermission or remission. There are three varieties of this fever:

Section 1st. *Quotidiana*. This disease exhibits itself, 1st. The paroxysm returns in the morning, at an interval of about twenty-four hours. 2d. *Tertiana Agne*. The paroxysms come on about midday, at an interval of about forty-eight hours. 3d. *Quartana Ague*. The paroxysms comes on in the afternoon, with an interval of seventy-two hours. The tertion ague is most apt to



prevail in the spring; and the quartan, in autumn. 1st. The cold stage commences with languor, frequent yawning or stretching; and an aversion to food. The face and extremities become pale; the features shrink, the bulk of every external part is diminished, and the skin over the whole body appears constricted, as if cold had been applied to it, and at length, the patient feels remarkably cold, and universal rigours come on. with pains in the head, back, loins and joints; nausea and vomiting of bilious matter; the respiration small, frequent and anxious; the skin is almost colourless, the thoughts are somewhat confused, and the pulse small and frequent, and often irregular; in a few instances, drowsiness and stupor have prevailed in so high a degree as to resemble coma, or apoplexy; but this is by no means usual. These symptoms abating after a short time, the second stage commences. This is marked by an increase of heat over the whole body, redness of the face, dryness of the skin, thirst, pain in the head, throbbing of the temples, anxiety and restlessness; the respiration is fuller and more free; but still frequent. The tongue is furrid, and the pulse has become regular, hard and full. When this stage has continued for some time, a moisture breaks out on the forehead, and continues increasing, and by degrees becomes sweat; and this by degrees extends over the whole body.

#### REMEDIES.

Although it is doubtless true, that the practitioner of medicine, should not trust too much to the opera-

tions of nature, he may, notwithstanding, derive at times from that source some of his most important indications of cure. 1st. As a disposition is present in the stomach to vomit up every thing, administer a full emetic of calomel, ipecacuanha, and antimony, united; and a full dose at once is the best, after the action of the emetic has ceased; follow it with an active dose of senna and salts, or castor oil. 2d. In the absence of fever administer the extract of barks, or sulphate of quinine, in as large doses as the stomach will admit of, and repeated every hour, or every two hours; if the paroxysms be short, every hour, that you may succeed in charging the system to prevent a return of the paroxysm. 3d. Take no solid food; let every thing of that kind be in a liquid form, till the stomach has recovered its tone; repeat these remedies as occasion may require.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *On Dysentery.*

THIS disease, under its mildest aspects, has a resemblance and relation to diarrhœa, where no positive inflammation exists; nevertheless, in all its more distinct, and unequivocal forms, connected with inflammation, or congestion. Inflammation may begin and progress in the villous coat of the bowels, with little or no permanent uneasiness, and therefore the greatest attention is required to unmask such secret attacks.

If there be in the patient a great desire for cold drinks, attended with a sense of heat in the belly, nausea, flatulence, short breathing, and a quick pulse, inflammation is sure to be present ; when a marked stage of oppression, with a cool or hot skin, ushers in dysentery. An acute, or sub-acute inflammation of some abdominal viscus, will mostly be developed by the general excitement which follows that stage. 2d. There are present, frequent slimy and bloody discharges by stool, and griping and cutting pains, and the whole animal powers are debilitated, and more or less prostrated. The liver, and villous coat of the intestines may be both involved in this dreadful disease.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Let the first bleeding be attended to early in this disease, and this must be carried as far as the strength of the patient will admit of. 2d. Calomel and rhubarb; say twenty grains of calomel, sixty grains of rhubarb, and four grains of ipecacuanha, fixed in eight or ten powders ; one to be given to the patient every two hours. 3d. Cups and blisters over the abdomen. 4th. Prepared chalk, one drachm, tincture of myrrh and laudanum, one drachm each, four ounces of water, and thirty grains of gum arabic; give to the patient a small table-spoonful every two hours, of this mixture; and if the bowels continue in a deranged state, administer injections of oak bark tea, or starch and laudanum; or arrow root, one quart, whiskey, one gill, laudanum, a tea-spoonful, or from

fifty to one hundred drops. Sometimes castor oil, spirits turpentine, and laudanum, are useful, mixed, and given in large doses.

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## CHAPTER V.

### *On Diseases of the Mucous System.*

THE mucous system is composed of a series of membranes which successively develop themselves over the different hollow organs of the economy. There are two principal ones; one which, penetrating through the mouth, eyes, and nose, covers the nasal passages, pharynx, bronchia, and all the intestinal canal; the other, which, entering by the canal of the urethra, and vagina, lines all the urinary and genital organs. These membranes differ from the serous in their general organization. They are divided into two surfaces; one, which lines the internal cavity of the organ, and corresponds to itself, and is continually lubricated in a natural state by mucus; the other, external, is in contact generally, with a fibrous surface; sometimes, however, there is an intervening cellular tissue. As to their texture, it has a great resemblance to that of the skin. We find at first, a chorion, very thick in some places, and thin in others; this chorion is covered with a papillary body, the seat, probably, of mucous sensibility. The epidermis is more or less apparent, according to the different parts. It is very visible on the tongue, whilst it is not to be perceived

in the intestines. The mucous membranes may be regarded as the internal integuments, destined to protect the organs against the contact of foreign bodies. There is always organic sensibility and insensible contractility. Respecting their alterations, we shall speak of them at first in general, then in particular. The mucous system, like the serous, is the seat of two species of affections. The first are primitive, the others are produced simultaneously with another affection.

#### OF INFLAMMATION OF THE MUCOUS SYSTEM.

The most frequent malady of the mucous system is inflammation. In whatsoever place the membranes composing it are met with, they present similar phenomena in their phlogosis. These latter are known by the common appellation of catarrhs. The distinctive characters of the mucous inflammations, first depend on the manner they begin, and their close relation to the different states of the skin. They are almost always produced by sudden changes of the atmosphere; hence, colds, or catarrhs, coryza, &c. This close sympathy is equally evident in other mucous affection. Indeed, we know that a cold application on the temples stops a nasal hemorrhage. Another character of the mucous phlegmasia, is their prevailing frequently as epidemic diseases. A multitude of authors have spoken of it. This is particularly the case in dysentery. In dysentery the abdomen is never distended as in enteritis. As to redness, it cannot be determined, since, in a morbid state it varies accord-



ing to the condition in which the mucous membranes are found. One can judge of it by analogy from the inflammation of the mouth. Catarrhal inflammation seldom terminates in gangrene, if we except some cases of angina. Chronic inflammation is a termination of a more frequent occurrence; but there are numberless degrees, from the most chronic to the most acute.

#### ON AFFECTIONS OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

There is no system which feels more promptly the influence of the diseased organs than the cellular tissue. This sympathy seems to depend upon its mode of disposition in the general structure of the organs of which it is the basis. Thus, when an organ is affected, the cellular tissue which composes it, soon becomes so too; and, according to the law already established, that disease may be propagated in tissues of a similar nature, the neighboring cellular tissue is soon equally affected. Thus in phlegmon, all the surrounding parts experience a more or less considerable swelling; in erysipelas, the same phenomena takes place. In fractures, contusions, &c. we observe a swelling of the surrounding parts, which, without doubt, differs from inflammation. This tendency of the cellular tissue to participate and receive morbid impressions, may cause the translation of an affection from one organ to another. Thus, the inflammation of the pleura may be communicated to the lungs, and whenever an organ participates in the affection of neighboring structures, it is always through the cellu-

lar tissue that it receives its impressions. Another phenomenon from contiguity of the cellular tissue, is leucophlegmatia, which sometimes is symptomatic, but which often is affected also by contiguity of the diseased organs. Thus we sometimes see local infiltrations about old ulcers. However, the malady is the same as in sympathetic infiltration; the cause only differs.

Œdema is one of the most frequent affections of the cellular tissue in acute fevers, and even in intermittent fevers whenever they are a little protracted. Emaciation is also a symptomatic phenomenon of the cellular tissue, for it only supervenes on the occasion of some primitive affection. It is not the consequence of certain organic maladies, such as those of the heart and brain; but those of the lungs and several others, always produce it.

Hemorrhages of the cellular tissue are also to be ranked in the same class.

Finally, the cellular tissue, in many diseases, assumes a peculiar flaccidity and laxity. This is what we observe in old age; we observe it also in adults after acute diseases. This flaccidity has a very peculiar effect on the face; it is that which confounds the expression of the countenance.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### *On Tic Doloureux.*

THIS disease appears to me to have its seat in the

brain, to which the disorder in the face only stands in the relation of an effect. This opinion I hold from a careful examination of a case, in the whole of which, the affection of the face was preceded and attended by a manifestation of cerebral disease, such as pain, giddiness, confusion, or some other uneasiness in the head; more or less disorder in the functions of some of the external senses, with symptoms of congestion, or increased action in the vessels of the brain, and sometimes of the stomach and liver. In the commencement, this disease merely consists in disordered action. But when it has continued a long time, that disordered action may have produced derangement of structure, at least, such a confirmed dilatation, or other morbid conditions in cerebral vessels, as cannot be removed. It is certain, that persons afflicted with *tic dolooureux*, may live for many years, and at last die suddenly of oppression of the brain.

#### REMEDIES.

Little or no advantage is to be expected from any plan of cure, unless the strictest attention be paid to the diet. 1st. Bleed largely at the first operation.— 2d. Administer calomel and opium in large doses; gum camphor united with the former, is sometimes useful. 3d. Salts, castor oil, senna, &c.; purge freely in the first stages of the disease.

## CHAPTER VII.

*On disorders of the Mind, or Vesaniæ.*

THIS disorder is distinguished, 1st. By a false perception, or imagination of things present that are not; the false judgment, is of relations long before laid up in the judgment, or memory. It very often turns upon one single subject; but more commonly the mind rambles from one object to another, with equally false judgment concerning the most part of them, and at the same time the confusion of ideas, and therefore the false judgment. That which more especially distinguishes the disease, is a hurry of mind in pursuing any thing like a train of thought, and in returning from one train of thought to another; frequent angry emotions, and the pupils of the eyes are dilated or contracted, and we see twitchings in the face, and sometimes in the hands and lower extremities. The presence of some of their best friends increases the disorder. Angry, and sometimes convulsive fits in extreme cases.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Draw blood, in quantity according to the circumstances of the case. 2d. Keep the patient on a spare diet; but it must be a wholesome one. 3d. Free the bowels of all irritable matters; calomel and jalap, castor oil, or senna and salts are the most suit-

able. 4th. If there are no marks or symptoms of the presence of a congestion, stimulate; good wine, quinine, or extract of barks will be the best.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### *On Catarrh.*

THIS is an increase of mucus from the mucous membrane of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ. 1st. Attended with fever, or pyrexia, it generally begins with a sense of fulness, stopping up that passage.— 2d. A dull pain in the forehead, and sense of weight, and stiffness on motion of the eyes, and always soon after, are attended with the distillation from the nose, and sometimes from the eyes, of a thin fluid, which is often found to be somewhat acrid; both by its taste, and fretting the parts over which it passes. The body is more sensible than usual to the coldness of the air, and the pulse becomes more frequent than usual, especially in the evenings. These symptoms are soon followed with hoarseness, and a roughness and soreness in the windpipe, or trachea, and with some difficulty of breathing, attributed to a sense of straightness of the chest, attended with cough, which arises from irritation, felt at the glottis. The appetite is much impaired, and a general lassitude is felt over the body.



## REMEDIES.

On visiting the patient, no time should be lost in taking blood from the arm; and a full bleeding must be had at once. 2d. Administer an emetic of antimony. 3d. Use such drinks as will best promote a moist skin; flax-seed tea and lemon juice joined, or Virginia snake-root tea. 4th. Open the bowels with castor oil, and use a mixture prepared by this recipe. A table-spoonful three or four times a day.

R Sal. Ammonia ℥i.

Tart. Antimony, grs. ij.

Ext. Glyrrh, ℥ss.

Gum Acacia in powder, ℥j. mix.

Aquæ Fount, ℥vi.

## H

## BOOK IV.

### ON DROPSY, &c.

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#### CHAPTER I.

WE believe that every case of anasarca and ascites, arises from a diseased state of some one of the abdominal viscera, either the stomach, liver, spleen, or the intestines. Till of late, dropsy was almost universally supposed by European writers, to depend on antiphlogistic diathesis; but the reverse of this is much nearer the truth. In a great majority of cases, dropsy is the result of congestion, inflammation, irritation and excessive action. We have never known a case to arise from any other source. Dropsy is always a symptomatic disease, and therefore, supposes of necessity, the pre-existence of some original affection. It must take its rise from an increased secretion, and a diminished absorption. In this disease perspiration is checked, and the urine dimin-

ished in quantity. The pulse is quick, tense, and sometimes considerably bounding and hard.

#### REMEDIES.

In the commencement of this disease, when the pulse is tense, frequent and active blood-letting is indispensable, and must be repeated as circumstances may require. In hydrothorax, emetics afford relief, and in anasarca, prove highly useful. A sudden and copious discharge of the distending fluids has been known to follow their administration. Their repetition must be left to the judgment of the practitioner. 2d. Calomel and jalap, and powdered squill, in large and repeated doses. After the bowels have been moved freely, one of these powders, night and morning, will be useful. 3d. Administer copris, or as it is called, the sulphate of iron, thirty grains, two ounces of cream of tartar, and sixty grains of salt petre, mix and divide into equal parts; give these every day after the use of the calomel, or at the same time. Old hard cider, and sulphate of iron boiled together, and drank every day, is an excellent remedy. Digitalis, eliterin, &c., have been recommended. Calomel, squill, and jalap are the most generally depended on.

Section 2. *On Flatulent Swellings.* The cellular texture of the human body very readily admits of air, and allows the same to pass from any one, to every other part of the body; hence emphysema have appeared from air collections in the cellular texture

under the skin, and in several other parts of the body. In every solid, as well as every fluid substance which makes a part of the human body, there is a considerable quantity of air in a fixed state, which may be again restored to its elastic state, and separated from those substances by the power of heat, putrefaction, and perhaps other causes; there can be no doubt that gaseous substances appear occasionally as the result of a disordered secretory action. In tympanites intestinalis, moreover, we have no doubt, that instead of being evolved from fermenting food, the air which so greatly distends the alimentary canal, is generated by the secretory vessels of that tube, in place of the fluid intended for the lubrication of its internal surface. Hence the dryness of the internal surface, and the fecal discharges in that disease when the air is confined in the sack of the peritonæum, or what is called the cavity of the abdomen. Then the disease is called tympanites abdominalis, &c.—The several stages are the following:—The tumor of the belly sometimes grows quickly to a considerable degree, and seldom in the slow manner. In some cases, however, it comes on gradually, and is introduced by an unusual flatulency of the stomach and intestines, with frequent expulsions of air upwards and downwards. This is frequently attended with colic pains, especially felt about the navel, and upon the side and towards the back; but generally, as the disease advances, these pains become less; the fæces discharged, are commonly hard and dry. The urine

usually is little changed in quantity, or quality, from its natural state; but as the disease increases, the urine is changed in both these respects, and the appetite is now impaired, and the digestion ill performed.

#### REMEDIES.

When the case is urgent, administer injections; salts dissolved in warm water, to which add a tea spoonfull of laudanum; repeat these as the occasion may require. 2d. Calomel and opium in large doses; say twenty grains of calomel, the first dose; but after the first, diminish the quantity, and follow these with doses of castor oil. 3d. If the pain continue, apply cups, and a blister large enough to cover the bowels, or mustard. Drinks of flaxseed tea, &c.

Section 3d. *On Bilious Colic.* The principal symptoms of this disease are, pain in the lower belly or abdomen—it is seldom fixed, and pungent in one part, but is a painful distension, in some measure spreading over the whole of the belly, and with a sense of twisting, or ringing round the navel at the same time; with this pain, the navel and teguments of the belly are frequently drawn inwards. There is a constipated state of the bowels. Bilious colic is always a febrile disease, and like other forms of fever, is ushered in with a chill. It may be regarded as a bilious fever thrown on the bowels. The chill by which it is introduced, distinguishes it from the other forms of colic.



## REMEDIES.

1st. Full bleeding, to prevent inflammation. 2d. Calomel and opium, and let the first dose be a large one, followed by small doses. 3d. Free the bowels with injections, then give a dose of senna and salts, or castor oil. If you suspect danger from inflammation, cover the bowels with mustard, or a fly plaster. The use of quinine, extract of barks, or good wine, in the finishing of the cure, if the patient be much debilitated.

Section 4th. *On Dyspepsia.* We notice in this disease, 1st. The crudities of the stomach, which is known by a loss of appetite. 2d. A sense of weight and uneasiness in the stomach, and particularly the eructation of imperfectly digested matters. 3d. There is an unusual quantity, or higher degree than usual, of acidity present in the stomach. This is discovered by various disorders, indigestion, and other effects. 4th. Costiveness of the bowels are usually present, and sometimes diarrhœa.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Administer an emetic according to the age and general strength of the patient. 2d. Free the bowels with calomel, followed by calcined magnesia. If there be present in the stomach, great sensibility, administer small and repeated doses of opium, united with calomel. 3d. When spasmodic affections of the stomach prevail, take one quart of hickory ashes; soot, a table spoon full; add one gallon of spring water,

put it into an unglazed earthen vessel, let it stand from three to five days, stirring it every day with a wooden or silver instrument, taking off all the scum ; filter through paper, or allow it to settle. For a dose, from two to four table spoonfulls, five or six times a day ; after which, allow a dose of castor oil, or calcined magnesia.

## BOOK V.

### ON HÆMORRHAGES.

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#### CHAPTER I.

#### *On Bleeding at the Nose.*

THE most common or general cause of this disease, is a fulness of the arteries in the neighbourhood of these parts. When the blood flows from both nostrils at the same time, it shows an increased state of disease; in these cases the disease may be considered as a hæmorrhage, purely arterial, and depending upon an arterial plethora; but it sometimes occurs in the decline of life; it may be considered in that case as a venous plethora of the vessels of the head. It is sometimes preceded by headaches, redness of the eyes, a florid colour of the face, an unusual fullness in the temples, a sense of fulness about the nose, and an itching of the nostrils.

## REMEDIES.

I have frequently seen the bleeding of the nose arrested, by pressing the sides with the thumb and finger firmly, so as to close it up; and holding it in that position till the blood has time to coagulate.— 2d. Apply cold water to the face, hands, and feet; and at the same time plug the nose with soft sponge, cotton, or linen. 3d. Digitalis, in powder, from one to five grains, repeated every hour, till it produce a nausea, or an action on the pulse. 4th. If all the above fail, bleed from the arm, and repeat as occasion may require.

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 CHAPTER II.

*Bleeding from the Lungs; or Hæmorrhagia,—  
Hæmoptysis.*

When after some affection of the breast, blood is thrown out from the mouth, and is brought out with more or less coughing, there can be no doubt that it comes from the lungs; but there are cases in which the sources of the blood is uncertain. Blood discharged by the fauces, is rarely, if ever of so florid a colour as that proceeding immediately from the lungs. This circumstance may serve as an additional mark of distinction, or discrimination. Another symptom which distinguishes this disease, is, that the blood proceeding from the lungs, does not so immediately reduce the

strength of the patient, as it does when drawn from the stomach.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Bleed from the arm or foot, according to the urgency of the case. 2d. Give dry table salt, or in a dissolved state; or alum and water, or the tincture of iron, in water. 3d. If the case be bad, by reason of much coughing, and the fever not high, administer opiates; doses small and repeated, are most serviceable. Digitalis may be beneficial also in this case, given in from one to two drachm doses, three or four times a day; sugar of lead and opium, in small and repeated doses.

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#### CHAPTER II.

#### *On Consumption of the Lungs. Phthisis Pulmonalis.*

Section 1. Chronic inflammation of the pleura is not uncommon. When the more acute forms of pleuritis are apparently subdued, a low obscure kind of action is sometimes left, which degenerates into chronic inflammation. Chronic inflammation is not always the result, or the effect of an acute inflammation of the pleura, as it may arise slowly, without the least dependence on the latter. This disease is distinguished in its earlier stages from the tubercular consumption. 1st. By the uneasiness in the side, being confined within a certain space. 2d. By



gradually increasing difficulty in breathing, and by the common motion of the body aggravating, and rest alleviating the symptoms. 3d. The last stage of this disease is to be discriminated by the fever not being of a hectic character, and the absence of pus in the expectoration, which, throughout, is unusually scanty, and consists of vitiated mucus. Pleuritis, is the inflammation of the bag or sack holding or surrounding the lungs.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Bleeding from the arm, repeated several times, till you have succeeded in unloading the vessels. If you cannot take as much blood in this way as is sufficient in the case, have recourse to free leeching and cupping. 2d. Place a large blister over the painful part. 3d. Administer occasionally, laxatives, and an antiphlogistic regimen. If these prove unavailable, then, in that case, calomel and opium must be given till the mouth is slightly affected, or touched; and the recently dried and powdered squill must be given as soon as the sourness occurs in the mouth, and gradually increased in quantity, until it acts powerfully on the kidneys. The calomel, as an alterative in such instances is highly useful; but it ought to be given with small doses of opium, which allays irritation, and promotes a determination of blood to the surface. Administered while the system is under the influence of mercury, squill is often an excellent diuretic, and from this property it tends to alleviate affections of the pleura,

and to ward serous effusions within the bag of that membrane.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *On Blind, or Bleeding Piles; or, Hæmorrhoids.*

THIS is a discharge of blood from small tumours on the verge of the anus, and is the symptom which generally constitutes the hæmorrhoids. But a discharge of blood within the anus, when the blood is of a florid colour, showing it to have come from no great distance, is also the same disease; however, physicians have agreed in making two cases or varieties of it, under the names of external and internal. In both cases it is supposed that the blood flows from tumors previously formed. It frequently happens, that the tumours exist without any discharge of blood. This variety is called the blind piles. These tumours as they appear without the anus, are sometimes supported, round and prominent on the verge of the anus; but frequently the tumours are only one tumid ring without the body.

Second variety. *Hæmorrhoids*.—The quantity of blood discharged is different. Sometimes the blood is discharged, or only flows on going to stool, and in larger or less quantities follows the discharge of the fæces. In other cases, the blood flows without any discharge of the fæces. The frequent occurrence of them often induces great debility and much dis-

tress. Sometimes hæmorrhoids tumours put on considerable inflammation, which end in suppuration, and gives occasion to the formation of fistulas. This disease is frequently attended with a bound belly.

#### REMEDIES.

Be careful to diet; but if suitable diet will not relax the bowels, then use simple or mild medicines.—Balsam copaivæ, in one or two drachm doses, twice or thrice a day. The oak-bark tea as an external wash is good. When the internal are attended with much pain, bleeding is serviceable. For external use, the ointment of nut galls, or sugar of lead, or vitriolated zinc is also good. Apply pledgets on or as near the bleeding as may be possible. When the external piles are much inflamed, a useful remedy is fresh lard, frequently applied. When internal, injections of oak-bark tea and laudanum may be given as occasion may require. An ointment made of oldfield balsam; extract its strength by boiling it down in water, then simmer it up with lard, adding a little copal varnish, or tar; harden it with a little rosin; apply this to the external piles, and it will be found one of the best ointments ever used in this disease. Sometimes you will have to give calomel, and Dover's powders, or sulphur, and cream of tartar, mixed; a dose every morning or evening.

## BOOK VI.

### ON LOCKED JAW, OR SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS WITHOUT FEVER.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### *On Tetanus, or Locked Jaw.*

THIS disease sometimes comes on suddenly, in the following order: A sense of stiffness in the back of the neck, which gradually increasing, renders the motion of the head difficult and painful. As the rigidity of the neck comes on, there increases a sense of uneasiness about the root of the tongue, which, by degrees, produces a difficulty of swallowing, and at length an entire interruption of it, while the rigidity of the neck goes on increasing. There is pain, often at the lower end of the sternum, which is violent in its character, and soon reaches the back; when this

pain arises, all the muscles of the neck are affected with spasms, pulling the head strongly backwards, at the same time ; the muscles that pull up the lower jaw, which at the first approaches of the disease, were affected with some spasmodic rigidity, are more generally affected with more violent spasms, and set the teeth so closely together, that they do not admit of the smallest opening. As the disease proceeds, a great number of muscles are affected with spasms ; as they increase, the trunk is bent forward, till the flexors of the head and trunk bring them back in a straight line, in which position the body is incapable of being moved in any way, and it is to this state that the term tetanus has been strictly applied.

At the height of this disease, every organ of voluntary motion seems to be affected. The forehead is drawn up into furrows, the eyes immoveable, nose drawn up, and the cheeks are drawn backwards ; under these universal spasms, a violent convulsion commonly comes on, and puts an end to life.

#### REMEDIES.

If there be a puncture of a nerve, immediately, or as early as practicable, enlarge the wound with a lancet or scalpel. 2d. If a fulness, or plethoretic state of the system be present, bleed ; but under no other circumstances are you allowed to draw blood. 3d. Where you can give remedies internally, calomel and opium are mostly to be relied upon, but when this cannot be given, on account of the teeth being closed,



administer injections of powdered opium, from one to five grains, repeated till some effect is made. 4th. Rub the patient all over with unction, or ung. hyd. fort. 5th. For the production of suppuration in lacerated wounds, apply to the wound, spirits of turpentine, or a solution of corrosive sublimate, followed by poultices frequently repeated. Caustic may be also tried. If there be a disposition to return in this disease, repeat the opium and calomel. The cold bath occasionally is useful.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *On Epilepsy.*

THE person who is attacked, loses suddenly, all sense and power of motion, so that if standing, he falls immediately, or with convulsions is thrown to the ground. In that state, he is again agitated with violent convulsions, variously moving his limbs, and the trunk of his body. The limbs on one side of the body are now violently agitated. In all cases the muscles of the face and eyes are much affected, exhibiting various and violent distortions of the countenance. The tongue is thrust out of the mouth. These convulsions have for several minutes, some remission but are suddenly again renewed with great violence: generally after no long time, the convulsions cease, and the person for some time remains without motion, and in a state of insensibility, as in a profound sleep.

After this seeming sleep, the patient sometimes recovers suddenly, but mostly by degrees, without any memory of what had passed. During the convulsions, the pulse and respiration are hurried and irregular, but return to a natural state as the patient recovers.

#### REMEDIES

1st. Administer an emetic early in this disease.  
 2d. If the patient is not relieved by the emetic, blood must be drawn from the arm. If a child, the gums must be scarified. The nitrate of silver, in the eighth of a grain dose, twice or thrice a day may be useful. 3d. An entire change of life should be resorted to, from a sumptuous to an abstemious, and from an indolent and easy life to an active one.

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#### CHAPTER III.

##### *On the Dance of St. Vitus ; or Chorea.*

IT is chiefly marked by convulsive motions, somewhat varied in different persons, but nearly of one kind in all, affecting the leg and arm on the same side ; and generally, on one side only. These convulsive motions, commonly, first affect the leg and foot, though the limb be at rest, often agitated by convulsive motions, turning it alternately outwards and inwards. When walking is attempted, the affected leg is seldom lifted as usual in walking.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Drastic purging, with calomel, senna and salts, &c. 2d. Tonics, barks, quinine, or good wine. 3d. If there be a fulness of blood, bleed the patient. The nitrate of silver is highly recommended in this disease, in the eighth of a grain dose; keep the bowels in good condition.

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## CHAPTER IV.

*On Palpitation of the Heart.*

THE motion thus named, is a contraction or systole of the heart, that is performed with more rapidity, and generally, with more force than usual,—striking against the inside of the ribs, producing often considerable sound. This is occasioned by a variety of causes. The redundancy of venous blood into the cavities, may produce the effects alluded to.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Administer an emetic; if this fail, bleed from the arm, or by cups or leeches. 2d. Tonics, digitalis, and extract of barks. 3d. Keep the mind calm, and free from fits of passion. 4th. Opiates are sometimes useful.

## CHAPTER V.

*On Difficulty of Breathing, or Dyspnœa.*

1st. It may be considered as a species of catarrh ; which depends rather upon the increased afflux of mucus to the bronchiæ. The dyspnœa, aquosa. sp. five, is to be considered as a species of dropsy, and is to be treated by the same remedies as the other species of that disease. All of our remedies must be directed to the stomach, that the general system may come under its influence.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Gentle emetics, according to the strength of the patient. 2d. Powerful cathartics, calomel, aloes, gamboge, extract of jalap, senna and salts, powdered squill, must be carried to great extent, to produce much effect upon the chest, &c.

## CHAPTER VI.

*On Asthma.*

THIS disease affects both sexes, but most frequently the male. It is often hereditary, in which case, a cure is scarcely ever effected. It frequently attacks persons of a full habit ; but it hardly ever continues to be repeated for some length of time, without oc-

casioning an emaciation of the whole body. The attacks of this disease are generally in the night, or towards the approach of night. But there are some instances of their coming on in the course of the day. They come on mostly suddenly, with a sense of lightness, and straightness across the breast, and an impeded inspiration. The difficulty of breathing, goes on for some time increasing; and both inspiration and expiration, are performed slowly, and with a wheezing noise. In violent fits, speaking is difficult and uneasy. There is often a propensity to coughing, but it can hardly be executed. These symptoms continue for many hours together, and particularly from midnight, till morning is far advanced; then commonly a remission takes place by degrees; the breathing becomes less laborious, and more full.

#### REMEDIES.

Emetics, frequently repeated; say twice or thrice in a week. Ipecacuanha, and calomel, and a small portion of tart. antimony, united, or mixed; never administer tartar emetic alone; it acts too violently upon the stomach. 2d. After the free evacuation by the emetic, the blue pill, and the extract of hyoscyamus, or opium, or calomel and opium mixed; a dose every afternoon, before the increase of the paroxysm; let the bowels be kept open by senna, salts, or some mild medicines. 3d. Administer linseed oil; you can give it in any syrup, or a little warm tea; if this cannot be taken, allow flax-seed tea and lemon juice. A mix-



ture of sal. ammoniac, one drachm, extract of liquorice, half a drachm, syrup of squill, one ounce, water, three or four ounces. Administer a small table-spoonful every two or three hours. If this quantity produces too much sickness at the stomach, diminish the quantity, but continue its use. 4th. Place a fly plaster on the breast, or have cups freely applied. 5th. Give the sulphate of quinine, or the extract of barks, in a liquid form; add half a drachm of the elixir of vitriol to the mixture. Sometimes the tincture of lobelia inflata, one drachm, tincture of myrrh, one drachm, spirits of camphor, half a drachm, simple syrup, one ounce, water, four ounces; mix these, and administer one or two tea-spoonfuls, every two hours, or every four hours at most.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### *On Whooping Cough.*

THIS disease never attacks or afflicts persons but once in the course of their lives, and children are most commonly subjects of it. This disease commonly comes on with the ordinary symptoms of a catarrh, arising from cold, and often for many days keeps entirely to that appearance. This, however, seldom happens, for generally in the second stage, and at the farthest, in the third week after the attack, the disease puts on its peculiar and characteristic symptoms, viz:—A convulsive cough. This is a

cough, in which the expiratory motions peculiar to coughing, are made with more frequency, rapidity and violence than usual. As these circumstances; however, in different instances of coughing are in very different degrees, so, no exact limits can be put to determine when the cough can be said strictly to be convulsive; and it is therefore by another circumstance that the whooping cough is distinguished more especially from every other form of cough. This circumstance is, when many expiratory motions have been made, and thereby the air is in great quantity thrown out from the lungs, a full inspiration is necessarily and suddenly made; which, by the air rushing in through the glottis with unusual velocity, gives a peculiar sound. This is what is called a whoop, and from it the disease derives its name.

When this sonorous inspiration has happened, the convulsive coughing is again renewed, and continues in the same manner till a quantity of mucus is thrown up from the lungs; or sometimes the contents of the stomach are thrown up by vomiting, and sometimes the fits are so violent, that blood gushes out from the mouth and nose.

#### REMEDIES.

Administer an emetic twice or thrice in the course of a week. 2d. Keep the bowels open with castor oil, and add a few drops of laudanum to each dose; or calomel and rhubarb. I have given with advantage, the flour of zinc, four grains, James' powder,

twenty grains, loaf sugar, one drachm, mixed, and divided into ten equal parts; administer one powder every one or two hours. A second remedy recommended, is laudanum, one drop, five drops ipecacuanha wine, and two grains of the carbonate of soda; administer this quantity every fourth hour, to a child two years old. The acetate of lead, in some agreeable menstruum every fourth hour. Where great irritation is present, paregoric elixir is serviceable. I recommend the use of thirty grains of sal ammoniac, ten grains of the extract of liquorice, half ounce of syrup of squill, one grain tartar antimonial, water, two ounces; a tea-spoonful every two hours.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### *On Water Brash.*

THIS disease most generally appears in persons under middle age. When it has once taken place, it is ready to recur occasionally for a long time after, but it seldom appears in persons considerably advanced in life. 1st. The fits of this disease usually come on in the morning and afternoon, when the stomach is empty. 2d. The first symptoms are a pain felt in the pit of the stomach, with a sense of costiveness, as if the stomach was drawn towards the back; the pain is increased in raising the body in an erect posture, and therefore, the body is bent forward.—

This pain is often very severe, and often continuing for some time, it brings on an eructation of a thin watery fluid in considerable quantity ; this does not give immediate relief to the pain which preceded it, but does so at length, and puts an end to the fit. It is often without any symptoms of dyspepsia.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Give lime water and milk, in equal quantities; a table-spoonful five or six times a day. 2d. Give oxyd of bismuth, five grains, mixed with powdered gum tragacanth, twenty grains, repeated three or four times a day. Dry magnesia is useful to absorb the acid.

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### CHAPTER IX.

#### *On Colic.*

THE first symptom is a pain felt in the lower part of the belly. It is never fixed, but a painful distention in some measure spreading over the whole belly, with a sense of twisting or wringing round the navel; at the same time with this pain, the navel and teguments of the belly are frequently drawn inwards, and after the muscles of the belly are spasmodically contracted, and this in separate portions, giving the appearance of a bag full of round balls.

The bilious colic is distinguished from the common

variety of colic. A chill marks its beginning, and vomiting of bilious matter sometimes is present. The peristaltic motion is inverted through the whole length of the alimentary canal. In some cases, this may be ascertained by the throwing up the rectum injections, which is again thrown out by the mouth. The colic is often without any fever attending it. Sometimes, however, an inflammation comes upon the intestines, especially affected, and this inflammation aggravates all the symptoms of the disease, and may be the cause of the inverted peristaltic motion.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Blood-letting, whenever inflammation is suspected, and in no instance should we refrain from bleeding when the strength of the patient will allow of it. 2d. Administer calomel and opium, in small but repeated doses. Calomel, twenty grains, opium, ten grains, united, and divided into ten pills; one pill every hour to an adult. If this be too slow, administer laudanum in an injection, as large a quantity as the case may require, repeated till you have given relief. 3d. Cupping over the abdomen, or mustard plaster covering the whole of the bowels. If these fail, place a fly plaster over the bowels. 4th. As early as the bowels and stomach will admit, give senna and manna, or castor oil. But if you cannot get the bowels open, give croton oil, one drop, in syrup or on sugar, or in tea.



## CHAPTER X.

*On Common Cholera.*

IN this disease, a vomiting and purging, commencing at the same time, or frequently alternating with one another, are the chief symptoms. The matter rejected, both upwards and downwards, consists chiefly of bile. This is evidently a gastric affection; the bile is copiously diffused into the alimentary canal.

## REMEDIES.

Table salt, a table-spoonful; take as much warm water as will barely dissolve the salt, then add the same quantity of vinegar or acid as there is of the salt and water; administer a table-spoonful every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes, till the patient is better. If this fail to afford relief, administer this remedy: carbonate of soda, two drachms, mixed in four ounces of water, and one drachm of laudanum. Take one drachm and a half of tartar acid; divide it into three or four equal parts. Administer one dose of these, mixed together, every fifteen minutes. Dissolve the acid in a table-spoonful of water, and take one fourth of the mixture in the vial in a second cup or glass; let these be poured together, and drank while fomenting. Calomel and opium are useful in this disease. Blisters, and sinapisms may be advantageously applied to the abdomen. A flannel roller

around the body, with some degree of tightness, is recommended. Laudanum, and flax-seed tea are allowed.

Section 2. *Cholera Infantum*. This is a disease of the summer season, and is generally productive of great mortality; it occurs principally in large cities, and is most troublesome to children, from the fifth or sixth month to the close of the second year. The first symptom is swollen gums. 2d. Vomiting and purging frequently, a restlessness and marks of violent pain at intervals, and a languid cast of the countenance.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. If possible, send the child into a pure country air; if this cannot be done, evacuate the bowels and stomach of all its offensive and irritating contents, by an emetic; after which, castor oil, containing a little laudanum, frequently repeated, if the stomach will receive and bare it. 2d. If the irritation still continue, external remedies become indispensable. If warm laudanum and brandy fail, mustard, or a fly plaster must not be neglected. 3d. When the stomach becomes relentive, astringents are to be used, cinnamon, logwood, &c.; prepared chalk, one drachm; essence of cinnamon, three or four drops; powdered gum arabic, half drachm; laudanum, half drachm; water, four or six ounces: administer a tea spoonful every two hours.

## CHAPTER XI.

*On Diarrhœa.*

THIS disease consists in evacuations by stool, more frequently than usual, and of a liquid matter. This disease is distinguished from dysentery by being generally without fever, and in dysentery the griping pains are more violent; the sphincter ani appears to be palsied, at least partially, in all cases of diarrhœa.

## REMEDIES.

1st. A full emetic must be given early in this disease. 2d. Gum opium, half grain, united to two grains of sugar of lead, made in to a pill; repeat the dose every three hours, till a sufficient effect is made on the patient. If the stomach refuse to retain opiates, administer laudanum in injections, united with starch, gum water or flaxseed tea. Oak bark tea, is an excellent remedy, either in the form of drink or injections; mustard placed on the bowels and stomach, and the body rolled in flannels, are useful. If much debility be present, the carbonate of antimony, one drachm to two ounces of water, a tea spoonful every hour. All the food must be such as rice water, barley water, mutton soup, tapioca, or arrow root.

## CHAPTER XII.

*On Diabetes.*

THIS disease consists in voiding of an unusually large quantity of urine. It is always accompanied with a great degree of thirst. This, in some measure, accounts for the very extraordinary quantity of urine voided; but independent of this, a peculiar disease takes place, as the quantity voided, does almost always exceed the whole of the liquids, and sometimes the whole of both solids and liquids taken into the stomach. The urine voided in this disease, is always very clear and sweet.

## REMEDIES.

1st. An emetic of ipecacuanha, twenty grains, and twenty grains of calomel united or mixed. 2d. Calomel and Dover's powders, in small and repeated doses, salt petre may be also united to the last named medicine. 3d. The diet must be strictly attended too. Animal food, and the drink to be milk, or gum water. The second day after the above remedies have been taken, administer a full dose of jalap, or castor oil; and every night a pill of opium, and the extract of hyoseyamus, in equal parts of a half grain each. 4th. If the patient be debilitated, allow good sound wine, or sulphate of quinine, extract of barks, or quasia bitters.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*On Hysteric Diseases.*

THIS is a disease that attacks in paroxysms, or fits. In the left side of the belly some pains and fullness; from this a ball seems to move with a grumbling noise into other parts of the belly, and making, as it were, various convolutions there: then seems to move into the stomach, and more distinctly, still to rise to the top of the gullet, where it remains for some time, and by its pressure upon the larynx, gives a sense of suffocation. The patient is now affected with a stupor, and insensibility; while, at the same time, the body is agitated with various convulsions. The trunk of the body drawn to and fro, and the limbs are variously agitated, but at length, leaving the patient in a stupor, and seeming sleeping state; finally, return to their senses without any recollection of what had taken place during the fit.

## REMEDIES.

1st. In all cases of a full habit, bleed. 2d. If the bowels be constipated, a laxative injection, with the addition of asafœtida, castor oil, or musk. 3d. Mustard plaster to the arms and legs. 4th. As soon as the patient can swallow, administer asafœtida, castor, ether, or ammonia. In cases of unusual violence, let opium or laudanum be given. Lastly, the diet must be a nutritive, but a plain one; and cheerful exercise in the open air are remarkably useful.



## CHAPTER XIV.

*On Hydrophobia, or Common Madness.*

THIS disease is properly enough denominated canine madness ; for, although man, and various animals, are liable to suffer from it, the dog alone appears to be capable of communicating it. In man, the symptoms usually attendant on the bite of a mad dog, are as follows. The part bitten, begins, after some time, to be painful ; then comes on wandering pains, with an uneasiness and heaviness ; disturbed sleep and frightful dreams, accompanied with great restlessness ; sudden startings and spasms ; sighing, anxiety, and a love of solitude. These symptoms continuing to increase daily, tingling sensations is felt in the part, and pain begins to shoot from the place which was wounded, all along up to the throat, with a straightness and sensation of choking, and a horror and dread of the light, and sight of water in particular. Real hydrophobia appears to belong to the human race, for the rabid animals do not manifest any dread of water.

## REMEDIES.

1st. All who seem to understand this dreadful disease, agree that the excision of the part wounded by the animal, when practicable, as early as possible, is a safe practice. Where this cannot be effected, let the wound be thoroughly washed with soap and wa-

ter ; have a blister or caustic applied to it, and a free mercurial ptyalism, or salivation, be produced to remove the disease ; this latter remedy is one of some promise. Arsenic is a remedy which is said to be efficacious in the treatment of hydrophobia, given in the form of Fowler's solution, in doses sufficient to produce its effects as early as possible. It may also be administered in one eighth of a grain every four hours ; the patient must be kept on low diet ; let the food be well cooked and tender, so that the stomach shall have but little labour to digest it.

## BOOK VII.

### ON SWELLINGS.

Arising from an increased bulk of the whole substance of particular parts.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### *On Scrofula, or Kingsevil.*

THIS disease generally shows itself in the spring. The ulcers frequently heal up in the course of the succeeding summer, and so do not break out again, till the ensuing spring. The first appearance is that of a small spherical or oval tumour, moveable under the skin. They are soft, but with some elasticity. They are without pain, and without any change in the colour of the skin. In this state they often continue for a long time, most commonly they appear upon the sides of the neck, below the ears, but sometimes under the

chin. It also effects the joints of the elbows and ankles, or those of the fingers and toes. The appearance above the joints, are not commonly as elsewhere, but are tumours, almost uniformly surrounding the joints, and interrupting its motion. The ulcers, however, do not generally spread much, or become deeper, but at the same time, their edges do not advance, or put on any appearance of forming a cicatrix. In this condition the ulcers often continue for a long time, while new tumours, with ulcers, succeeding them, in the manner above described, mark their appearance in different parts of the body. In this way the disease goes on for several years, but very commonly, in four or five years it is spontaneously cured.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Make a strong decoction of the leaves of colts foot; administer it freely, internally, and at the same time, wash the ulcers with a solution of the same: or wash the part with the lunar caustic, one grain to an ounce of water, three or four times a day. 2d. Salts, two ounces nitric acid, half drachm; hot water, from four to eight ounces; give a wine glass full of this mixture every day, or every other day. The nitric acid and water, administered daily internally, and the ulcers washed with the same, is highly recommended. Swaim's panacea has been useful in some cases.

## CHAPTER II.

*On Venereal Gonorrhœa.*

THIS form of the disease generally makes its appearance within eight or ten days; after the infection has been received, sometimes it appears in two or three days, and at farthest, a fortnight. Previous to the discharge, the patient feels an itching, with a small degree of pain, a little distance above the glands penis, in the urethra : afterwards a thin whitish viscid matter begins to discharge from the canal, this gradually increasing, arising gradually to a sense of scalding and pain, chiefly felt about the extremity of the urinary passage, where a slight degree of redness and inflammation likewise begins to appear. As the disorder advances, the pain and running increase, while fresh symptoms daily ensue. The pain, which was at first only felt towards the extremity, in many cases extends all the way up the urinary passage; and in other cases, the inflammation extends even to the neck of the bladder. It often happens, after the symptoms peculiar to gonorrhœa, have been perfectly removed, that a mucus fluid continues to issue from the urethra, and continues so to do a long time; and sometimes for the greater part of a persons life.

## REMEDIES.

The chief circumstance to be attended too in the cure of violent gonorrhœa, is the inflammation, or



inflamed state of the urethra; which may be considered inseparable from this form of this disease. 1st. Keep the bowels open with salts, or senna, and an opium pill, of one or two grains, every night, and half the quantity in the morning. Inject up the urethra, a solution of laudanum and tepid water, frequently to allay pain. 3d. Blood may be drawn from the arm, if a fulness be present. 4th. Calomel and gum copaiva in pills, as occasion may require; say calomel, prepared grains twenty; gum copaiva, grains thirty, fixed in fifteen pills; one pill taken two or three times a day, and at the same time drink a tea made of sarsaparilla root. The corrosive sublimate, two grains, mixed in eight ounces of rose water, to be used as injections up the urethra, to destroy the running. If it produce much irritation, weaken the mixture. If there be much swelling in the glands penis, apply a poultice of lead water and laudanum. Lastly, abstain from all salt diet of every kind.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### *On Scurvy.*

THIS disease commences in the stomach, and soon attacks the mouth and gums; in some cases the gums are separated from the teeth, and remain so for a long time, unless the diet is changed, from a salt to a fresh one, use much vegetable food.

## REMEDIES.

Take salts frequently, in small doses, or senna and salts. The tea made of sarsaparilla, as a common drink. Tincture of myrrh, and honey and water, forms a good wash for the mouth; or the liquid chloride of soda and water. If there be much debility present, allow sulphate of quinine, or wine and water.

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## CHAPTER IV.

*On Jaundice.*

THIS disease consists in a yellow colour of the skin, over the whole body, and particularly of the adnata of the eyes. This yellow colour may occur from different causes, but in the jaundice, hereafter to be more exactly characterized, I judge it to depend upon a quantity of bile present in the mass of the blood, and which thrown out upon the surface, gives its own proper colour to the eyes. The disease is always accompanied with urine of a yellow colour, which will tinge a linen cloth: pain in the epigastrium, seat of the ductus, sometimes a vomiting occurs, the pulse is mostly full and hard. When the jaundice is occasioned by tumours of the neighbouring parts, compressing the biliary duct, the disease, in this form, can very seldom be cured. But when the disease is occasioned by biliary concretions, obstructing the biliary duct, then we may expect relief. We dis-

tinguish this variety of this disease, by the disease frequently disappearing and returning again; and by our finding biliary concretions among the fæces; and by the disease being frequently accompanied with pain of the epigastrium. In these cases we know of no certain immediate means of expediting the passage of the biliary concretions. This is generally a work of time, depending upon the gradual dilatation of the biliary duct. It is surprising to observe from the size of the stones, which sometimes pass through, what dilatation the duct will admit of. The jaundice often ceases spontaneously.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Blood letting, when other circumstances will admit, repeat as occasion may require. 2d. An emetic early in this disease, is an excellent remedy. 3d. Open the bowels freely with this mixture:—Thirty grains of the blue mass. hyd.; two grains of the powdered ipecacuanha; twenty or thirty grains of jalap; one ounce of syrup; and four ounces of water well mixed; and in mixing, add thirty grains of powdered gum arabic; administer a table spoonful of the mixture every three or four hours till it operates; and if there be present much irritation, give a pill composed of opium, half grain; and a half grain of extract of hen-bane: one of these pills every night. Sometimes saline medicines are useful.

## CHAPTER V.

*On Tooth-ach, or Odontalgia.*

TOOTH-ACH, as a disease, is more intimately connected with the stomach than is generally imagined. The state of the teeth depends very much on that of the gums. If the latter be in any measure diseased it is almost impossible for the former to be sound.— But the condition of the gums is known to be materially influenced by that of the stomach. The connexion between the teeth and the alimentary canal, is very strikingly manifested during the dentition of children. This disease, odontalgia, belongs to the class, neuroses. As almost every person is at times affected with this disease, it is not requisite I should advance any thing more on this subject.

## REMEDIES.

1st. If it is suspected to arise from a disordered state of the 'stomach, in that case, administer an emetic of powdered ipecacuanha, united with a full dose of calomel; after which, as early as the stomach will receive it, a full dose of warm senna tea, containing a small portion of Virginia snake root. 2d. When the affected tooth is hollow, or the carious cavity is sufficiently large to receive a small piece of unslacked lime, or caustic potassa, cover it with a piece of bees-

wax, or cotton, to prevent its corroding the gums.— The oil of cloves, sulphate morphea, opium, camphor, and alcohol, or even vinegar, are said to be useful. I have dropped into the hollow tooth, the oil of vitriol, or a piece of cotton or sponge wet with it and pushed into the tooth, and covered with wax or cotton, is an excellent and sure remedy. Blisters, or sinapisms, applied to the cheek, or behind the ear, afford frequently, great relief to an aching tooth. These, however, are but palliative remedies. The only one from which a radical cure is to be expected, is the extraction of the tooth.

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#### CHAPTER VI.

##### *On the Scrofulas of the Bones of the Hip Joint, &c.*

THIS disease is frequently in boys from five to eighteen, or even twenty years of age, and is of that insidious nature, that its approach is hardly observed. 1st. It commences with a dull pain, and the boy uses his leg for months, and the parents mistake for growing pains, so frequently in boys. But the boy soon begins to stand only on the sound limb; after sitting a while, the joint stiffens. 2d. The limb begins to waste, and the boy loses his health and complexion. During all this stage of the disease, the bone is swelling about the joint. 3d. The head of the bone is protruded in some degree from its socket. 4th. In the last stage; the pain is very acute, and redness and



swelling around the joint, and finally, ulceration comes on. As one abcess is closed up, another comes on. The destruction of the joint is the final issue.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Free leeching over the part, frequently repeated. 2d. Fomentations to the part. 3d. Cold bathing, generous food, wine and water. 4th. If this fail, calomel and opium, or rhubarb, and being kept quiet. 5th. Ointments and poultices to the ulcers, as occasion may require.

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### CHAPTER VII.

#### *On Obstructions of the Urine.*

THIS disease arises, sometimes, from the urine's being too long retained in the bladder. It becomes so much distended as in part to paralyze the muscles of that gland. Calculus in the bladder. The symptoms in this disease, are a difficulty in passing urine, pain, and sometimes fever.

#### REMEDIES.

If it arises from over-distension, a large dose of spirits of nitre may afford relief. If this fail, draw off the urine with the catheter. The spirits of nitre, tincture of flies, saline mixtures, may be tried. But if all fail, an operation must be performed.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*On Epidemic Cholera.*

THE epidemic cholera is a disease in which I have had much experience, having seen and attended nearly one hundred cases. The common symptoms of cholera epidemic, are, 1st. The vomiting, and the rice water discharges from the bowels. 2d. The respiration is laborious, panting for breath, sharp visage. 3d. The collapsed stage; the skin is shrivelled, especially the hands. The blood drips from an open vein, like tar. The surface of the body is covered with a moisture, &c.

## REMEDIES.

1st. It has always been my practice, when the patient could be reached in time, to open a large orifice, and draw blood in as full and large a stream as possible, till I obtained a sufficient quantity. 2d. Administer large doses of the aquæ ammonia and spirits of camphor, in water, as strong as the patient can bear it. 3d. If the vomiting and sickness continue, prepare a mixture of super carbonate of soda, two drachms, tincture of opium, one drachm, water, six ounces, mix well together. Then take one drachm and a half of tartar acid, divide into five equal parts; mix one of these powders at a time, in half a wine-

glass of water; take one fifth of the mixture in a second glass or cup, pour them together, and let the patient drink while it is fomenting. Repeat the dose every fifteen minutes till it checks the vomiting. 4th. Give calomel in five or ten grain doses, till you have administered a sufficient quantity. At the same time, let mustard plasters be applied over the abdomen and lower extremities. 5th. If the patient seems to be sinking, let the head be placed low, and kept in that position, as you would in cases of syncope; then order a pint of arrow root, half pint of whiskey, eighty, or one hundred drops of laudanum, all to be mixed together, and made sufficiently thin for an enema, or injection, and to be thrown up the intestines as warm as the patient can bear it, and repeat till it stays with the patient. By this means, I introduce nourishment, heat, and medicine, to allay inordinate action, and a very diffusive stimulus being at the same time a powerful diuretic, all coming in contact with an extensive absorbent surface, viz. the mucous membrane of the intestines. Should this be retained when the collapse has decidedly taken place, I repeat it in an hour, with or without the laudanum and whiskey, or diminish the quantity of each, according to the symptoms. 6th. When the patient begins to recover from the effects of the cholera, if much debility be present with the patient, a few doses of the extract of barks, sulphate of quinine, or wine and water may be allowed, and the bowels kept in order with rhubarb, magnesia, or castor oil. Powdered charcoal, given in injections, is said to be good.

I have never used the latter remedy, and only recommend it on the authority of others. But I do highly recommend the aquæ ammonia, and spirits of camphor in water, to be continued till the patient's strength is restored, or a collapse is no longer to be dreaded or expected. Much might be said of remedies which I have tried, and found to fail. My reason for bleeding, is, that I regard the disease as highly congestive, not inflammatory. The blood retires from the surface into the large glands, liver, lungs, &c. I found bleeding to produce a counter action; causing the blood to flow to the surface, and preventing the serum from separating from the blood, and thus preventing the blood from coagulating.

## BOOK VIII.

### ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

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#### CHAPTER I.

MIDWIVES become one of the most fruitful sources of the disorders of infants. We shall adduce only one instance, viz: the common practice of torturing infants, by squeezing their breasts to draw off the milk, as they call it. It ought never to be done. This cruel operation brings on hardness and inflammation, and suppuration of the breasts; but I never knew any ill consequences from its being omitted. The stomach and bowels of new-born infants, are filled with a blackish coloured matter, called the meconium. If this should be retained, or not carried off, it will be a source of distress, and sometimes disease.

#### REMEDIES.

The mother's milk is the best purgative; but if this



is not sufficient, a dose of pure castor oil; and if this produce some griping, anise-seed, or carroway-seed tea, or calcined magnesia, mixed in hot water, and sweetened with loaf sugar, may be given.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *On Thrush, or Aphthæ.*

THIS is known by the little whitish ulcers affecting the inside of the mouth, in whole or in part; and sometimes they reach through the whole internal canal, in which case they are dangerous, and often put an end to the infant's life. If the aphthæ are of a pale colour, pellucid, few in number, soft, and fall easily off, they are not dangerous; but if opaque, yellow, brown, black, thick, or running together, they ought to be dreaded and watched.

#### REMEDIES.

In the mild, or first appearance of the disease, borax soda in powder, and twice the quantity of loaf sugar in powder, and a very small portion of salt petre, or nitrate of potassa; sprinkle this powder, on the child's tongue frequently through the day. 2d. Open the child's bowels with the best castor oil, a full dose, containing half a drop of laudanum, or magnesia alba. 3d. If the disease is not removed by these

remedies, an emetic of ipecacuanha, six or eight grains, dissolved in sugar and water, will generally produce a good effect. If the child still continues unwell, give one or two grains of calomel, and follow it with the second dose of castor oil.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### *On Acidities.*

THE first symptoms of the presence of this disease is green stools, gripings, purgings, sour smell, all showing that the bowels abound with an acid. 2d. The child soon begins to decline in flesh, and waste away, and is restless, has frequent screaming fits, and apparent inward convulsions.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Powdered rhubarb, twenty grains, magnesia alba, fifteen grains, loaf sugar, one ounce, hot water, four ounces, anise oil, one drop. Administer a teaspoonful every two or three hours, till it operates freely; or the magnesia alone is good. If this does not afford relief, give one or two grains of calomel, united, or followed with magnesia. 2d. Administer an emollient clyster. 3d. Dewees's carminative is useful, and highly recommended. 4th. The warm bath may be tried when the bowels are opened, with some of the above remedies; but never put the child in a bath with a bound belly.

## CHAPTER IV.

*On Excoriation, Galling.*

THESE happen, chiefly about the groin and wrinkles of the neck, under the arms, and behind the ears. Want of cleanliness is a fruitful source of this disease.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Wash the parts with cold water, or water with a little borax dissolved in it. 2d. Powder with flour, dry starch, or dry white lead, tutty, or prepared chalk, &c.

## CHAPTER V.

*On Scabbed, Scald Head, or Capitis Tinea.*

ERUPTIONS of one kind or other is produced by improper nursing and diet. This disease commences in the scalp of the head, in small splotches, and continues to increase in number, and spread till the whole scalp is involved in the disease.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Cleanliness, and caution in diet. Wash the

head every day with warm soft water and Castile soap, or brandy and water. After it is washed, apply the red precipitate ointment. 2d. Keep the bowels in good condition, with castor oil, or magnesia and rhubarb. 3d. If proud flesh appear in the sores, dissolve a little blue vitriol in water, and wash the head or sores with it.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### *On Croup.*

It is attended with a frequent pulse, quick and laborious breathing, which is performed with a croaking noise, that may be heard at a considerable distance. The voice is sharp and shrill; and the face is generally much flushed, and sometimes it is of a livid colour.

### REMEDIES.

1st. Bleed from the arm, or with leeches. 2d. Administer an emetic of ipecacuanha and calomel, which will generally free the stomach and bowels. Cox's hive syrup, if the disease be mild, will answer, or linseed oil mixed in molasses. Much dependence must be placed in the free use of emetics in croup; tartar antimony and a small portion of the sulphate of cupri, dissolved together.

## CHAPTER VII.

*On Teething.*

It is supposed, that nearly a tenth part of infants die in teething, by diseases proceeding from the irritation of the tender nervous parts of the jaws. 1st. By inflammation, which produces enlargement of the gums. 2d. Fevers make their appearance. 3d. Sometimes convulsions set in; about the sixth or seventh month the teeth begin to make their appearance; first, the incisors, or fore teeth, and lastly, the molares, or large teeth, called dog teeth; and diseases of the bowels frequently occur.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Lance the gums freely. This is a useful remedy. 2d. If much fever be present, bleed; but not largely at one time. 3d. If the bowels of the child be much disordered, give a few grains of calomel and rhubarb, and a small portion of gum opium, and gum camphor. 4th. Pay attention to the diet of the child. Castor oil, containing a few drops of laudanum, is useful, frequently repeated.



## CHAPTER VIII.

*On the Rickets.*

AT the beginning of this disease, the child's flesh grows soft, and its strength is diminished; it loses its wonted cheerfulness, looks more grave and composed than is natural for its age, and does not choose to be moved; the head and belly become too large, in proportion to the other parts, the face is florid; afterwards, the bones begin to be affected, especially in the more soft and spongy parts. Hence, the wrists and ankles become thicker than usual, the spine or back bone puts on an unnatural shape; the breast is likewise deformed, and the bones of the arms and legs grow crooked. All these symptoms vary according to the violence of the disease. The pulse is generally quick and feeble.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Rhubarb and calomel in small and divided doses, say, thirty grains of rhubarb, three of calomel, one fourth of a grain of opium, mixed and divided into six powders, equal. One to be given morning and night, till all are taken. 2d. Give the extract of barks, ten grains; elixir of vitriol, a half drachm; syrup, one ounce; water, one ounce; a small table spoonful three times a day, in the absence of fever.

If the weather be warm, a cold bath may be useful ; but the cold bath must not be repeated, except with great caution. If the disease be induced by bad nursing, change the nurse. If it be suspected from the milk of the mother, take the child from the breast, and give it cows milk and arrow root.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### *On Convulsions.*

WHEN these proceed from irritation of the stomach or bowels, we may suspect the presence of acrid matter. These are distinguished, 1st, by the increased heat of the body. 2d. By the exceeding restlessness of the child before the attack ; sometimes it appears to lie in a stupor for a length of time, arouses suddenly, making a singular noise. The fit soon comes on, and the child is convulsed.

### REMEDIES.

1st. When it arises from fever, draw blood by leeching and bleeding from the arm or foot. 2d. Administer an emetic of ipecacuanha and calomel, if the child can swallow ; and if the gums be enlarged, lance them freely. 3d. When convulsions proceed from any external cause, such as tight clothing, loosen them. 4th. After bleeding, and purging the bowels freely, the warm bath may be tried. Injections must not be neglected ; and if you do not apprehend con-

gestive disease, add to the injections, as much laudanum as the case will admit of. The tincture of asa-fœtida, may be useful at any time, administered in this form.

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## CHAPTER X.

### *Water on the Brain, called Dropsy of the Brain.*

THIS disease may proceed from a variety of causes. The symptoms are, 1st., in the appearance of a slow fever;—the patient complains of a pain in the crown of the head, or over the eyes; he shuns the light. 2d. Feels sick, and sometimes vomits; pulse irregular, and generally low; seems heavy and dull, but does not sleep; sometimes delirious, and sees objects double; towards the end of this commonly fatal disease, the pulse becomes more frequent, the pupils are generally dilated, the cheeks flushed, &c.

### REMEDIES.

1st. As soon as it is fully ascertained what this disease is, carry the patient through a course of medicine; take ten grains of calomel, and two and a half grains of gum opium, fix these in ten powders, administer two or three of these every day. 2d. Apply blisters to the legs and arms. 3d. Let the diet be of a fluid kind. I highly disapprove of the use of blisters to the head; they increase the termination of the blood to the head:—the only application I allow to

the head, is a bladder filled with ice or cold water ; or leeches may be applied. This disease, says Dr. Rush, is seldom cured, from two causes :—1st. Its nature is not known till too far advanced. 2d. There is no back door to the brain ; it is covered by a firm bony structure by our kind Creator.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### *On Burns and Scalds.*

THESE are of two kinds. Those that break or excoriate the skin, and sometimes, much of the surrounding parts. The second variety is where the skin remains unbroken.

#### REMEDIES

1st. When the skin remains unbroken, apply the spirits of turpentine and cotton, or spirits of wine, or brandy : corn meal and table salt, made wet with water, and the parts covered, or even a wet cloth kept constantly on it, and drink warm tea at the same time to produce a moisture. But if the burn has penetrated so deep as to excoriate or blister the skin, dress it with a mixture of lime water and linseed or olive oil, kept constantly covered with a wet cloth. If the wound be deep, simple cerate may be used on lint or soft linen rags. 2d. When there is induced a high state of inflammation, bleeding is a remedy that must not be neglected, and the free use of

warm balm tea. 3d. The bowels must be kept free, by calomel, salts, &c.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### *On Bruises.*

THESE are generally productive of worse consequences than wounds. The danger from them does not appear immediately, by which means it often happens that they are neglected. It is needless to give any definition of a disease so universally known.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. In slight bruises, it will be sufficient to bathe the part with warm vinegar or brandy, constantly applied. 2d. Leeches are useful to draw away the bruised blood, and free the vessels. 3d. Poultices made of lead water and bread; or flaxseed meal will do. Ground oak bark, or slippery elm, make excellent poultices.



## BOOK IX.

### ON INFLUENZA EPIDEMICA.

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#### CHAPTER I.

WE shall indulge a little in giving the origin, &c. of this disease. The history of epidemics present a curious phenomena, which has seldom been wanting, and still seldom reversed; namely, their course, from east to west, sometimes their course is slow, as in plague, cholera, &c. At others it is very rapid, as in influenza. The following brief delineation of the march of a recent influenza, must tend to convince us, that there is something analogous in all epidemics; sometimes one common agent or cause. Johnson says in his *Medico Surgical Review*:—The influenza, from which we are at present suffering, in this country, (America,) prevailed in China, during January, 1830; and in Manilla, in September of the same year. It preceded the cholera, both in Russia and Poland; but we do not know the exact period at

which it appeared in those countries. It prevailed in France, during May and June. In England, during June and July; and about November, began to prevail in this country. The symptoms of this disease, are, 1st. Pain in the head, more especially over the frontal sinuses. 2d. Cough, and discharges from the nose; sense of roughness in the throat and chest, rather than severe pain. 3d. Great prostration of strength;—in some of the cases, there was pain in the epigastrium, as well as across the loins, with severe aching pains in the limbs; pulse frequent, but generally soft. The febrile symptoms, in most cases, had entirely subsided, on the third or fourth day, and the cough in the majority of instances, in about the space of a week from the commencement. There were, however, some exceptions, where a troublesome cough remained, for two or three weeks. Mr. George Bennett gives the following description of the disease, as it occurred at Manilla. The commencement of an attack from this disease, was with a general lassitude, followed by pain, referable to the lumbar region, and in some cases, with muscular pains over the whole body, and increased secretion of mucus in the nose, as also the fæces and bronchiæ; intense headach, principally referable to the frontal sinuses; tongue white; eyes suffused with tears; skin hot; much thirst; a roughness of the throat; cough particularly troublesome at night; in some cases a restriction across the chest, was much felt; appetite impaired; bowels generally costive; quick pulse; and in those

of very plethoric constitutions, in whom the attacks are severe, a very thick full pulse, and flushed countenance. The symptoms varied, in intensity, in different persons; some having the fever, and concomitants so high, with a flushed countenance, and a pulse full, strong, and quick, as to have almost induced me to resort to venesection; other cases again assumed a very mild character, in delicate constitutions; however, this disease may be apt to lay the foundation of pulmonary diseases.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Venesection, or bleeding, have been nearly always demanded, and sometimes it has been necessary to repeat it two or three times; and local depletion by cups, along the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ has been exceedingly useful in relieving the oppression of the chest, when it was present, or the rheumatic affections of the limbs. Cups to the back of the neck, and to the head, relieve the cerebral symptoms. Gum water, rice water, lemonade, and the like, careful diet, and mild laxatives have for the most part completed the cure. Treated upon these general principles, patients have nearly always speedily convalesced, and their recovery has been complete. When, on the contrary, active depletion has been neglected at the commencement, the case has frequently terminated fatally.

## CHAPTER II.

*On Yellow Fever, Epidemica.*

It will be perceived from the introduction of the subject, under the head of epidemic, I do not hold it to be a contagious disease. But it is a disease so peculiar and various as almost to lead to a belief in the existence of four or five different fevers. Some have described it as a purely continued fever; some, as a remittent, and a long controversy has been maintained, whether or not it is a contagious disease. Some maintain that it was introduced into the West Indies from Africa, and again, from the Antilles to Europe; but the controversy is nearly over, since an overwhelming majority are now on the side of non-contagion, and of non-importation. There can be little doubt that the disease is indigenous in the places where it appears, even were it true that it had only occurred in modern times. The symptoms of yellow fever may be summed up in a few words. 1st. A sense of dullness, and at the same time, a numbness about the head and stomach. 2d. Rigours, or a chilliness, something like that experienced in remittent fevers, and fever soon comes on. 3d. Vomiting of a dark fluid matter from the stomach, &c.—4th. A yellow colour of the skin soon marks its appearance. 5th. Great exhaustion soon takes place.

1st. Move the patient from the district where the foul air, or where the epidemic prevails, to a more pure and healthy air, or location. 2d. An emetic, early administered, of the powdered ipecacuanha, is the best, because it generally acts on the bowels at the same time it cleanses the stomach. 3d. Administer clysters made of arrow-root, or starch, say one pint, whiskey one gill, laudanum from eighty to one hundred drops; repeat as occasion may require, but never bleed, or use the hot bath, as both have a tendency to sink the patient's strength. To check the excessive vomiting, soda powders and half a drachm of laudanum, united, frequently repeated, is a promising remedy. There may be at the same time, a plaster of mustard, or flies, applied to the spine of the back, through its whole length. 4th. Calomel and gum arabic, containing a minute portion of opium, mixed, and given in small doses every hour till some effect has been produced. 5th. If there arrives a crisis in which the patient appears to be sinking, administer an equal quantity of aqua ammonia, that is, harts-horn and camphor. Give it in water in as large and repeated doses as the patient can bear it, and do not neglect the injections, as above directed, in this dreadful disease. Lastly, as you find your patient improving, if much fever or cerebral distress be present, a bladder of ice may be useful, applied to the head. But caution must be exercised, lest you over-do the matter, and sink your patient. Sponging the body with vine-



gar and water, cold, in the stage of excitement, is allowable. But when there is no fever to forbid, allow your patient to take a pill every two or three hours, made of the pure extract of barks, and gum asafœtida, in equal parts, and a small portion of opium. Keep the bowels in order with rhubarb in the finishing the cure. If there be any obstructions of urine, give the spirits of nitre in tea-spoonful doses, mixed with water.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### *On the Employment of Tepid Baths, combined with Cold Effusions in Cerebral Affections.*

CASE 1st. Count B., of studious habits, experienced, very soon after having been engaged in intense thought on a subject which had quite absorbed his attention, an indescribable weariness, and even exhaustion of mind, so that he was unable, not only to continue his more reflective pursuits, but even to read any amusing book. Though he slept well, his mind did not recover itself. He applied to M. Recamier, who ordered tepid baths, with cool effusions on the head at the same time:—he speedily got well. Case 2d. Duke L., member of the chamber of Peers, had suffered much from fatigue, from unremitting application to parliamentary offices; his friends feared that he would be obliged to withdraw himself for some-

time from his official duties. The baths, with effusions, were ordered, and his health became almost at once restored and vigorous. Case 3d. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, had been long subject to headaches; he became one of the ministers of state, his headaches increased tenfold, he was advised to take the baths, as in the former case, very regularly, and so soothing and invigorating were their effects, that he himself ascribed his ability to remain in office to them, in a great measure.

*Second Series.* Case 4th. Mad. D., age 34, had suffered for several years, from almost constant headaches, which she ascribed to anxiety of mind; the sight had also become painfully sensitive; counter irritants had been used with no benefit; but the bath, with cool effusions, speedily brought relief. Case 5th. Abbe G., aged 65, had been first affected with headaches, their severity had gradually increased, in consequence of great anxiety and distress; he had thus suffered from these, more or less, for forty years; they were always exasperated by study; the sight and hearing became excessively sensitive to their stimuli, he was subject to spasms of the face and arms: baths with the effusions were ordered, and a complete cure ensued.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *On Gravel.*

THE symptoms of this disease:—Most frequently, some months before the expulsion of gravel, a sense of

numbness and uneasiness is felt in the region of the kidneys ; the urine is deeper in colour, and deposits a reddish sediment on cooling. These symptoms attract but little attention, but they increase ; there is great pain and weakness in the loins, and the day after this pain has] been most severe, a certain quantity of sand is evacuated with the urine : this is frequently attended with heat and burning pain in the course of the urinary passages. Sometimes the pain is acute, and attended with fever. The symptoms generally become more severe ; the pains in the kidneys increase in violence at each attack, and at times intolerable ; the patient tracing the torturing descent of the stone through the ureter ; this is almost always accompanied with frequent desire to make water, retraction of the testicle, cramps, nausea, and vomiting ; the patient cannot remain in the same posture ; he cannot stand or walk ; this remains thirty-six or forty-eight hours, and suddenly ceases. During the day, the patient expels, with some difficulty, one or more calculi. From these general symptoms, the important deduction may be drawn, that the solidification of gravel takes place as soon as the urine is formed ; that is, in the pelvis of the kidneys, and perhaps, as the numbness and uneasiness in the loins seem to indicate, in the tubular structure of the kidneys themselves.

#### REMEDIES.

#### ON TREATMENT OF GRAVEL.

1st. *The White Gravel.* There are two varieties ;

one consisting of phosphate of lime, the other of carbonate of lime. 1st. Gravel composed of phosphate of lime, may be successfully treated by diet and drinks. The diet is the same which has been recommended in red gravel; for it has been shown, that the urine of carnivorous animals who have been kept on non-azotized food, loses all traces of its phosphates. The drinks should consist of fluids charged with carbonic acid, which, taken in great abundance, augments the quantity of urine, and tend to dissolve the phosphate. For this purpose, either artificial or natural Seltz water, or any of this kind may be useful. By such treatment Magendie has known this white gravel to disappear in a few weeks.

2d. *Hairy Gravel*. Magendie has seen three cases; two of these yielded readily to a vegetable diet, and the carbonated alkalies. The third was more obstinate.

3d. *Gray Gravel*. Composed of ammoniaco magnesian. It is not very rare, but is one of the most painful and dangerous forms, as the particles of gravel are often large and rough. It may be cured by regimen alone. By putting the patient, who is generally a lover of the table, on a moderate diet, he will be much relieved; and if this does not succeed, the strictly vegetable diet, as recommended in red gravel, will certainly produce a complete cure.

4th. *Yellow Gravel*. Oxæstate of lime. M. Magendie only met with the case which has been detailed, and which was traced to the eating of sorrel; interdict-

ing the use of this vegetable, procured a complete cure.

Professor Bangier communicated a somewhat analogous case to the Academie Royale de Medecine, some years since. The father of a celebrated artist in Paris, who had been sounded, and a stone detected in the bladder, called upon him to know if he had no chemical agent which would supersede the necessity of an operation; he recommended him to have the operation performed, and it was successful. After some months the patient returned, and requested to know whether some remedy might not be recommended to prevent the return of the disease. The patient showed the stone, which consisted of oxalate of lime. M. L. questioned him as to his diet, and found that he was very fond of sorrel, and that he eat it daily; he was of course recommended to leave off this article of diet, as it contained an acid of which the calculi was partly composed.

5th. *Transparent Gravel.* Cystic oxyde. M. Magendie has seen but one case; this was much benefitted by a vegetable diet and alkalies. This treatment was found on the consideration of the chemical nature of the cystic oxide, which, according to Lassaigne's analysis, contained, in one hundred parts, thirty-four of azote. Cystic oxide is soluble, both in alkalies and acids.

6th. *Mixed Gravel.* Provst mentions the case of a man who expelled gravel stones of phosphate, and others of carbonate of lime. M. Magendie attend



ed a patient who was affected with sand, consisting of phosphate of lime and magnesia, who stated that he had been previously subject to red gravel.—The treatment not to be the same.

7th. *Prostatic Calculi.* It is of importance to distinguish these from gravel; they are never larger than a small pea, having almost always distinct and regular facetz, which are produced by the attrition of many in one cell. At other times they are fusiform, and then there is but one calculus in each cell.

## BOOK X.

### ON DISEASES OF WOMEN.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### *On Menstrual Discharge.*

WOMEN, in all civilized nations, have the management of domestic affairs, and it is very proper they should, as Nature has made them less fit for the more active and laborious employments. This indulgence, however, is generally carried too far. The confinement of females, besides hurting their figure and complexion, relaxes their solids, weakens their minds, and disorders all the functions of the body.—We shall proceed to point out those circumstances in the structure and design of females, which subject them to peculiar diseases; the first of which are their monthly evacuations.

1st. *The Menstrual Discharge.* Females, generally, begin to menstruate about the age of fifteen, and leave it off about fifty; which renders these two periods the most critical of their lives. About the first appearance of this discharge, the constitution undergoes a very considerable change; generally, indeed, for the better, though sometimes for the worse. If a girl, about this time of life, be confined to the house, she becomes weak, relaxed, and puny; her blood not being duly prepared, she looks pale and wan; her health, spirits, and vigour decline, and she sinks into a valetudinarian for life. Such is the fate of numbers of those unhappy females, who, either from too much indulgence, or their own narrow circumstances, are, at this critical period, denied the benefit of exercise and free air.

An indolent disposition proves likewise very hurtful to girls at this period. One seldom meets with complaints from obstructions amongst the more active and industrious part of the sex; whereas the indolent and lazy are seldom free from them.

The menstrual discharge, in the beginning, is seldom so instantaneous as to surprise females unawares. It is generally preceded by symptoms which foretel its approach. The first symptom is a sense of heat, weight, and a dull pain in the loins. 2d. Distention and hardness of the breasts. 3d. Headach and loss of appetite. 4th. Lassitude, paleness of the countenance, and sometimes a slight degree of fever.—When these symptoms appear about the age at which

the menstrual flux usually begins, every thing should be carefully avoided which may obstruct that necessary and salutary evacuation, and all means used to promote it. When actual obstructions exist, and proceed from a weak relaxed state of the solids, such medicines as tend to promote digestion, to brace the solids, and assist the body in preparing good blood, ought to be used. The principal of these are found in my list of remedies.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. When the obstructions proceed from a full or gross habit; the patient in this case must be bled, to bathe her feet frequently in warm water, to take now and then a cooling purge of senna and salts, and to live upon a thin spare diet. A tea-spoonful of the tincture of black hellebore may also be taken twice a day, in a cup of warm tea or water. When obstructions proceed from affections of the mind, as grief, fear, anger, &c., every method should be taken to amuse and divert the patient. An obstruction of the menses is often the effect of other maladies. When this is the case, instead of giving medicines to force that discharge, which might be dangerous, we ought by all means, to endeavour to restore the patient's health and strength. When that is affected, the other will return of course. After bleeding, when it is required to be done, give the patient several doses of senna and manna, or salts, and the tincture

of gum guaiac, or the gum in pill, united with the extract of barks, in equal parts. And if this does not restore the patient, I recommend several doses of calomel, powdered aloes, and jalap; ten grains of calomel, four grains of aloes, and fifteen or twenty grains of jalap, made into six or eight pills, one to be taken every two hours; or the medicine may be taken in a powder at one dose.

Section 2. *Menses too great.* But the menstrual flux may be too great as well as too small. When this happens, the patient becomes weak, the colour pale, the appetite and digestion are bad, and swellings of the feet, dropsies, and consumptions often ensue. This mostly happens to women about the age of forty-five or fifty, and is very difficult to cure. It may proceed from a sedentary life, a full diet, consisting chiefly of salted, high seasoned, or acrid food, the use of spiritous liquors, excessive fatigue, relaxation, a dissolved state of the blood, violent passions of the mind, &c.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. When it is occasioned by an error in diet, an opposite course to that which induced the disorder, must be pursued. 2d. The medicines to restrain the flux of the patient: calomel, two to five grains, gum opium, one grain, sugar of lead, three grains, or not less than one, administered either in pills or powder, every day. But if it is excessive, keep the patient



in bed, apply cold cloths to the abdomen, and give half a grain of opium to two grains of sugar of lead every hour, or every two hours, till the patient is relieved. 3d. When you have succeeded, and the patient is able to be about, to prevent a recurrence, give her daily, the extract of barks, in a liquid form, containing small portions of elixir vitriol, and let the patient take exercise in the air; and her food should be solid and nourishing, but of easy digestion; and in warm weather the cold bath will be serviceable, drinks, light and cooling; Lime water is good.

Section 3d. *On decline of the Menses.* That period of life at which the menses cease to flow, is likewise a critical period with the sex. The stoppage of any customary evacuation, however small, is sufficient to disorder the whole frame, and often to destroy life itself. Hence it comes to pass, that so many women either fall into chronic disorders, or die about this time. Such of them, however, as survive it, without contracting any chronic disease, often become more healthy and hardy than they were before, and enjoy strength and vigour to a very great age, if the menses cease suddenly, in women of full habit.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Let them abate somewhat of their usual food, especially of the more nourishing kind. 2d. Take a dose of calomel and rhubarb, and after it, take occasional doses of senna and salts, and if these fail, draw

a little blood from the arm. It sometimes happens that women of a gross habit, at this period of life, have ulcerous sores to break out about their ankles, or other parts of the body. Such ulcers may be considered as critical, and should be suffered to continue open, or have artificial drains substituted in their stead. Women who will have such sores dried up, are often soon after carried off by acute diseases, or fall into a chronic nature.

Section 4. *On Pregnancy.* Though pregnancy is not a disease, yet that state is often attended with a variety of complaints which merit attention, and which sometimes require the assistance of medicine. Some women, indeed, are more healthy during their pregnancy, than at any other time; but this is by no means the general case: most women breed in sorrow, and are frequently indisposed during the whole time of pregnancy; few fatal diseases, however, happen during that period; and hardly any, except abortion, that can be called dangerous. We shall therefore pay particular attention to it, as it proves generally fatal to the child, and sometimes so to the mother. The common causes of abortion are the death of the child; weakness or relaxation of the mother; great evacuations; violent exercise; raising great weights; reaching too high; jumping, or stepping from an eminence; vomiting; coughing; strokes on the belly; falls; fevers; disagreeable smells; &c. Symptoms, or signs of approaching abortion are, pain in the loins, or about the bottom of the belly; a dull heavy pain

in the inside of the thighs ; a slight degree of coldness, or shivering ; sickness, palpitation of the heart ; the breasts become flat and soft ; the belly falls, and there is a discharge of blood, or watery humours from the womb.

#### REMEDIES IN ABORTION.

If the patient be of a full habit, draw about eight or ten ounces of blood from the arm. 2d. Keep the patient in bed, or on a matrass, with her head low ; she should be kept quiet, and her mind soothed and comforted. She ought not to be kept too hot, nor to take any thing of a heating nature. Her food should consist of gruels made of oat meal, and the like. Her drink, barley water, sharpened with juice of lemon ; opium, one grain, and sugar of lead, two grains, formed into a pill, and one given every four hours, till the patient is better. Cold applications of vinegar and water to the abdomen, and repeated as occasion may require. Robust women, who are liable to miscarry at a certain time of pregnancy, ought always to be bled a few days before that period arrives ; by this means, and observing the regimen above prescribed, they might often escape that misfortune. Though we recommend due care for preventing abortion, we would not be understood as restraining pregnant women from their usual exercises. This would generally operate quite the contrary way. Want of exercise not only relaxes the body, but induces a plethora, or too great a fulness of the vessels, which are the two principal causes of abortion.

Section 5. *On Child Birth.* Many cases proceed from the want of due care in child bed. The proper symptoms or signs of labour, are, 1st. pains high up in the stomach, sharp, and cutting. 2d. As the labour advances, the pains are quicker, and turn down; now begin to be felt in the small of the back, and sometimes running round in front, and cramps in the feet and legs. When the labour has actually advanced thus far, the fundus of the uterus must be examined, and if we find the os uterus expanding, or opening, you may wait, and keep your hand pressed against the parts behind the vagina, near the fundus, to support the perinæum, that is the space between the anus and organs of generation; this part must be carefully attended too, especially as the child passes through, or it may be ruptured, and bring on an inflammation that may distress the patient much;—but if the labour be tedious, especially after the child presents itself in the bones, with the head presented fair, and the os uterus at least partially open, and dilating more at every pain, wait with patience, and nature will do her work faithfully. But if the child be detained in the bones long, and the os uterus does not open to let the child pass when pain is on, place your finger against the side of the os uterus, and make an effort to press it open, or cause it to expand, to make room for the passage of the child's head. If you do not succeed in that way, I then order twenty grains of the ergot of rye; and if this does not answer, in a half hour, I order ten, fifteen, or twenty more, which generally answers the purpose. I would

here remark, I never administer these powders until the labour has passed into what is called the second stage ; and when the os uterus has opened, or began to expand, and after a practice of more than six years, and confining many hundreds during that time, have always been successful ;—never had occasion to use the female forceps. When the child is delivered, the first thing is to tie the cord, about one or two inches from the child's belly ; tie it a second time two or three inches above the first knot, cut the cord between these two knots. Wrap the child up, and lay it aside. The next thing to be attended too, is to deliver the placenta, or after birth ; sometimes this is attended with some delay, and I have always watched for the after pains ; never be in too much haste. If you pull much on the cord it may break, and the uterus may close at least partially, and a profuse discharge of blood may be the consequence, and then you must proceed to deliver it, even if you do it by small pieces at a time ;—the hand is always the best for that purpose, if the hand is small. But if you cannot deliver the after birth, and the patient is not losing much blood, in that case apply cold to the lower part of the abdomen, and keep the patients head low, at least on a level with the body. If the patient be much exhausted, and in a sinking state, give her a table spoonful of the following mixture, every half hour, till she is better.—Spirits of camphor, half drachm ; powdered gum arabic, one drachm ; tincture of opium, one drachm ; water, three ounces ;



syrup, quantity sufficient. After the mother has become capable of being moved, let her be changed, and all her wet clothing taken away, and placed in a clean bed, still keeping the head low, to prevent flooding. If care or suitable caution be used in taking the after birth, never to tug or jerk at the cord, but to bear down with a steady and regular pull on the cord, and if you find it giving way cease to pull on it; only use it now as a guide to pass your hand up into the uterus, and break it loose from the womb with your fingers; when this cannot be done, use the instrument recommended by Deweese, or give a dose of twenty grains more of the ergot powder.

#### REMEDIES FOR MOTHER AND CHILD DURING THEIR CONFINEMENT.

I have named the first remedy above; when that cannot be had, give thirty or forty drops of laudanum. Let her diet be oat meal gruel, or crackers and water; the gruel is much the best. The second day, if there be much after pain, I allow a little catnip tea, not hot, but about blood heat. The third day, an ounce of castor oil, or senna and manna flake. The child must be put to the breast the first day; and if it be fed at all, a little cow's milk; pour on it hot water about the same quantity, sweetened with loaf sugar. This is not so apt to disorder the child's bowels as other preparations; but if the mother has milk, nothing else must be allowed. If the child's bowels are disordered, administer a dose of castor oil, or magnesia, and

a little anise-seed tea. If the mother have much fever on the flowing of the milk into the breasts, in that case, give her a tea-spoonful of the spirits of nitre in water, and ten grains of calomel, followed by a dose of salts, or senna and manna. When the fever subsides, let her take some extract of barks, or quinine. From the changes which almost invariably take place during pregnancy, and immediately after delivery, it is evident that it is the design of nature that the mother should provide nourishment for a period for the child; and for the fulfillment of this design, milk is generally formed in the breasts as soon after delivery as the necessities of the child require. Allow her no animal food, and allow the free use of cold drinks; toast water, balm tea, water alone, or lemonade, and allow fresh air to pass through the room. The milk must be carefully drawn out of the breasts every day.—When the breast is about to be attacked, sometimes a chill announces a derangement in the system; soon after which, a pain is felt in one of the breasts, and upon examination, a small tumour may generally be discovered in the substance of it; at other times, no such tumour can be felt, but the breast is observed to swell, and be tender when pressed. Sometimes it is a portion of the gland which is attacked, and at others, it would appear to be the cellular substance alone, that is involved. 2d. When the gland is attacked, it suddenly increases in size, becomes extremely tender and sore to the touch, and gives a great deal of acute pain, and sometimes swells to an immense size.

When this occurs, the woman finds no comfort or ease in any posture; and the weight of the breast itself, occasions much severe suffering. 3d. Fever is excited in the early formation of the local affection, and will be of different degrees of intensity, as the inflammation of the gland may be extensive, or otherwise. 4th. The progress of the disease is not always equally rapid; sometimes it requires many weeks before the puss will be discharged. But much will depend upon the seat of the gland that may be affected; if it be deep, it will require a longer time, and so on.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Effectually empty the gland of milk, if it be possible, and repeat as new collections of this fluid make their appearance. 2d. Warm vinegar to the part, frequently repeated. It is in the early stage of the inflammation, that we recommend this remedy; and it must not be abandoned in less than twenty-four hours. 3d. If the pain and inflammation is not abated by this time, leeches should be applied in sufficient numbers to abstract from eight to ten ounces of blood, and their wounds encouraged to bleed, by cloths wrung out of warm water, or a soft bread and milk poultice. The poultice to be removed so soon as the bleeding ceases, and its place supplied by a piece of linen rag, spread with fresh hog's lard, or hog's lard and common flour, incorporated, and spread upon a cloth sufficiently large to cover the breast. These applications are to be continued until the leeches' bites are suffi-

ciently healed to bear again the use of vinegar, or the re-application of leeches, with the same object in view, viz: preventing the tendency to suppuration. The unguentum hydrargyrum fort; rub a small portion on the inflamed breast, and place over the whole breast a plaster of hog's lard, mutton suet, equal parts, and a very small portion of beeswax, and add a little spirits of camphor, or brandy. 4th. From the time we look with certainty for the breast to suppurate, to the time at which this takes place, some saturine application should be employed steadily. We here recommend Deweese's formula, the oil of olives, or sweet oil, two ounces, lead water, one drachm, vitriol ether, two drachms, laudanum, one drachm; mix all these together. A rag to be moistened with this liniment and applied to the part frequently. Doctor Clark gives another formula, for the same purpose: cerussa. acetata, one drachm, acetum distil., two ounces, f. sol. adde. spirits vine. rect. one ounce, water distictil,  $\text{z}\text{v}$ .  $\text{m}$ . This is to be applied constantly to the breast, cold, by means of a piece of linen. This plan is to prevent an over formation or quantity of pus, and preserve the external covering. 5th. In aid of the local applications mentioned above, the patient must be restricted to a severe antiphlogistic regimen; no animal substance, in any form, should be allowed; nor any kind of liquor be permitted. She may have tea, weak coffee, milk and water, rennet whey, very thin tapioca, thin sago, arrow-root, roasted apples, fruits of the season, &c. Her drinks should be water, toast

water, molasses and water, apple water, or thin lemonade. 6th. Purgatives. Her bowels should be freely purged daily, by any of the neutral salts, magnesia, senna, &c. And should there be much fever, she should lose blood from the arm, again and again, if necessary. She must lie on her back.

*Puncturing.* If the collection be small, let it discharge itself; but if the quantity be large, and the skin very thin, and dark coloured, puncture it with a lancet, and take from it but a small quantity of pus at a time. 2d. A soft bread and milk poultice. 3d. Dress it with simple cerate, when the discharge is arrested by a portion of dead cellular membrane getting into the orifice. When this happens, it must be removed. Lastly. After the healing of the abscess, to remove the hardness, keep the breast covered with a cloth, and well bathed with opodeldoc.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *On Diseases of External and Internal Organs.*

SECTION I. *Tumours of external parts.* Diseases of the Nymphæ. When this part of the female is diseased, they become of a dark colour, dense, and sometimes studded with a number of little tumours resembling warts; these are constantly liable to irritation; and in cold weather, to excoriation, and sometimes violent inflammation.



## REMEDIES.

1st. Free purging instituted; senna, salts, castor oil, calomel and jalap, or rhubarb, will answer the purpose. If the arterial system become involved, blood should be taken from the arm, or from the parts by leeching. A soft bread and milk poultice should be applied to the part, and renewed as frequently as occasion may require; in warm weather, every three or four hours. 2d. When this disease runs on to supuration it must be kept dry, and prepared chalk dusted upon the surface, and exposed as much as possible to the air. No wet applications, except soap and warm water, once a day, and the chalk dusted on after the parts are wiped dry. Let the chalk be frequently renewed.

Section 2. *On Diseases of the Clitoris.* The clitoris has occasionally been the seat of scirrhus, or of cancerous affections; but when this happens, the cure is hopeless, unless the whole of the disease can be removed by an operation. Of necessity we are compelled to give no remedies here, except those that are offered by the use of the knife, &c.

Section 3. *On Adhesion of the Labia in Children.* The labia pudendi of young children are very often found adherent. This may be brought on by neglect on the part of the mother or nurse. When we find the parts united, the remedy most to be relied upon, is the knife. Cutting downwards to the inferior junction of the labia. A small dossil of lint, moistened

with sweet oil, may be insinuated between the separated portions.

Section 4. *On Inflammation of the Labia.* This complaint is usually announced by a sense of heat, or rather of burning, in one of the labia, and if it be touched, even lightly, pain is felt. Pain is also experienced upon any kind of motion, which employs the lower extremities, and especially upon sitting down, and crossing the legs. The internal face of the labium, is found distended, very red, and protruding beyond the external covering of this part.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Ung. hydrarg. fort. sine tereb, or of a warm bread and milk poultice, is always useful. As early as the tumours will be in a proper state, the lance may be used, or leeches applied.

Section 5. *On Œdematous Swelling of the Labia.* It is not an unfrequent occurrence, especially with pregnant women, for the external parts to swell, or become œdematous. Women who have born many children, and who labour under the anterior obliquity of the uterus, are more liable to this complaint.—Women who are much upon their feet, and who may be disposed to anasarca, are also more liable to this complaint. This affection is not confined to the labia; it sometimes pervades the whole of the lower extremities, to a very troublesome degree; even to bursting.

## REMEDIES.

1st. Bleed, according to the state of the pulse and the circumstances of the case. 2d. Keep the bowels open with salts ; a small dose every two or three days.

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## CHAPTER III.

*On Distention of the Uterus by Foreign Bodies.*

THE cavity of the uterus may be filled, or the organ much distended, in several ways, by gas, by liquids, and by solids.

1st. *Of the Retention and inclusion of Gas.* Authors have only observed this phenomenon in obstetrical cases, where some remains of the membranes are retained in the uterus, or portions of the fœtus deprived of vitality, or putrid coagula. In such cases, the uterus may be more or less prominent in the hypogastrium and vagina, resonant on percussion, and forming a circumscribed tumour. Cases have been related, in which the air would appear to have been a morbid exhalation, and not the result of putrefaction. Such a case has recently been published by the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Bologna.

Case 2d. A woman, aged 40, thought she was pregnant; her menses were suppressed, the belly swollen, and the uterus, at the fifth month, at the level of the umbilicus. One day, whilst stooping, a great

quantity of flatus escaped from the vulva, and the abdomen immediately subsided. Women, subject as they are, sometimes, to the escape of air from the body, in consequence, we may suppose, of the compression then exerted on the uterus. The expelled air is sometimes inodorous, and it is supposed that this is atmospheric air, accidentally introduced. Usually, it is the result of chemical decomposition, either of the putrefaction of the mucus of leucorrhœa, of the sanious discharge of a cancerous ulcer, or of clots from previous menorrhagia, or even of the menstrual secretion itself.

Case 3d. A woman had the menstrual secretion suppressed from exposure to cold. Pain and tumefaction of the uterus, which rose as high as the umbilicus, and was resonant on percussion, followed, and these symptoms were accompanied with fever in paroxysms. A finger was passed as high as the os tincæ, and a gust of foetid gas escaped. The belly immediately diminished in size, but it again swelled. A tube was introduced into the uterine cavity, and a great quantity of gas issued from it. This was followed by the expulsion of coagula; and the patient was cured.

*Second Series.* Case 1st. A young lady, of strong constitution, had complained for a long time, of violent pain in the right iliac region, and of the sensation of a ball, accompanied with burning heat, passing from the uterus to the œsophagus. On the 1st of

October, 1829, after violent pains in the hypogastric region, she gave issue, at several times, at intervals of five minutes, to a pint of colourless, inodorous, liquid, staining the linen like the serum of milk. On examination, the uterus was found lower, the edges of the orifice, thicker, and the orifice itself more widely opened than natural. There was a point, which, when touched, occasioned pain, nor could any thing particular be distinguished in the hypogastrium.

Case 2d. *Calculi of the Uterus.* These, of course, are very rare, so much so, that M. Roux attributes their formation merely to the ossification of fibrous tumours, which are known to be very common. A calculus of the uterus, which was analyzed some years ago, was found to consist of a large proportion of animal matter, united with salts of potassa, soda, and lime.

Section 2. *On Moles.* Authors limit these to three kinds.

1st. *The False Germ.* A false germ seldom remains in the uterus for more than three or four months. It is commonly expelled entire. If it breaks previously to expulsion, the waters escape, and it becomes impossible to say at an early period whether or not an embryo detached with its envelopes has been expelled and lost among the coagula which comes away before the membranes. These membranes are always compared to the amnion, chorion, and decidua. The placenta may be more or less circumscribed or



developed; most commonly the filaments which constitute it, are still universally spread over the surface of the chorion, and hidden in the decidua; the latter appears, in consequence, very thick. 2d. The fleshy mole differs from the false germ only in its longer sojourn in the uterus, and in the more complete changes which it undergoes. Our authors think it may easily be conceived, that if the false germ, or the ovum deprived of the embryo, remain attached to the uterus, and absorb and appropriate to itself the blood destined to the foetus, it will not only acquire volume, but compactness. Our authors describe two varieties of the fleshy mole. Sometimes it is hollow in the centre, and contains water; but the cavity is always very small in proportion to the thickness of the parietes. These are equally dense, red, fungous, somewhat like the tissue of the placenta. 2d. Sometimes more irregular, and often more voluminous, very large productions of this sort have been recorded, but the greater number have not exceeded the two first in dimension.

Section 3. *Second Variety.* The mentous tissue, as spongy as that of the placenta; in another, a compact and parenchymatous substance; hydatid vesicles are scattered amongst it, fibrinous clots intermixed with it, and sometimes, even remains of the foetus, such as bones, &c., are incorporated with it, or adherent to it. This degeneration of the foetal envelopes may be met with in a case of twins, as well as in one of simple pregnancy; and one only of the products

may be affected, the others, pursuing its normal development to the full time, when the mole is expelled with the secundines of the healthy infant, or some days after it. Sometimes this complication has not allowed gestation to be completed, and a premature labour has been the necessary consequence. Some examples of two moles existing in the same uterus, have been related. These may become united. The epichorian is usually common to the two products of a twin conception, and this may serve to unite them. It has been seen encrusted with calcareous salts, and forming on a mole, an envelope of osseous consistence.

#### REMEDIES, OR TREATMENT.

The expulsion is generally slow, painful, preceded, like an abortion, by repeated hæmorrhages; sometimes, however, it is easy and rapid. The unfavourable mode of expulsion is probably owing to the adhesions which the fleshy mass has frequently contracted with the uterus, in consequence of its partial separation, and also of the condition of the uterus itself; a condition approaching to one of disease, if not actually such. The hæmorrhage, which precedes, or accompanies the expulsion, may be serious. De Lamotte has seen it fatal. Usually, however, the result is not unfortunate, and we need not even despair of subsequent pregnancies and natural deliveries, although some women would seem to present an inherent disposition to the affections. The treatment of this disease, as for

the false germ, must be almost entirely palliative. Sometimes plugging may be necessary for extreme hæmorrhage. Sometimes the ergot of rye, stimulating laments, fumigations, hip-baths, injections, will be necessary to quicken the contractions of the uterus, or favor the separation of the mole, and the dilatation of the cervix. For the latter object, our authors mention that the ointment of the extract of belladonna may be useful. The fingers, even the hand itself, or the false germ forceps of Levret, or the blunt hook of Fabricius Hildanus, may mechanically expedite a slow and difficult, or incomplete expulsion.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

SECTION 1. *On Inflammation of the Uterus.* 1st. The woman complains of a pain at the very lower part of the abdomen, which gradually increases, or can be easily augmented by pressure made immediately above the symphysis pubis. It is also increased by any motion which may disturb the repose of the uterus, as turning in bed, sitting up, &c. The pain which the woman feels is constant; or it may be occasionally lancing, but always greatest where the uterus contracts, and produces after pains. From the after pains, with which it is sometimes confounded, it may be distinguished by the latter being always alternate; and when the contractions subsided which produce them, the woman is altogether free from pain,

until they are again renewed. There is no swelling of the abdomen in the commencement of this disease, unless it arises from the augmented size of the uterus itself, but which is never so great at the first of the disease as to make it conspicuous. The abdomen does not participate, in the slightest degree, with the uterus in simple hysterics; hence there is none of that tenderness which is witnessed in peritoneal inflammation, or puerperal fever. Sometimes a frequent desire to make water, is experienced, attended with more or less pain; or there may be a retention of urine. The urine is almost always high coloured; generally scanty. There is fever present, and the pulse becomes more irritated, being increased in both frequency and quickness. The skin is alternately partially dry and moist. Chills of more or less intensity, with dark flushings of the cheeks; the tongue becomes dry and red, the lochia escapes in a larger quantity, but very fœtid. In a word, the woman sinks from irritative fever.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. Bleed from the arm, or on the abdomen with cups or leeches. 2d. Use fomentations to the part, or injections, frequently repeated, to the uterus or womb. Warm Castile soap and water, or milk and water, or warm water containing a few drops of nitric acid in it. The second thing or plan, is to keep the bowels open by calomel and salts of nitre and opium, after which, a dose of salts every day, or as occasion

may require. 3d. The diet of the patient must be most strictly attended to, such as oat meal gruel, rice water, or barley water, or lemonade, catnip, or balm tea; in a word, the most abstemious diet. If the patient mend on these remedies, when all fever has subsided, allow her a few doses of quinine or the extract of barks, or cold chamomile tea.

**Section 2.** *On the Mixed Inflammation of the Uterus, or Accidental Puerperal Fever.* When the peritonæum, covering the uterus, or its appendages, also becomes the seat of inflammation, it is called a mixed case. This extension of inflammation, to the peritonæum, announces itself by the addition of several new symptoms, to the unpleasant ones belonging to the second stage; such as a great increase in the frequency of the pulse; hiccough; tenderness of the abdomen, also swelling; vomiting; an inability to lie other than on the back; a total cold sweat; muttering delirium; a dry, husky, blackish tongue; diarrhœa; &c. When the disease, by its extension, becomes the second species of hysteritis, it may be considered as almost necessarily fatal.

#### REMEDIES.

**1st.** Blood-letting must be employed to the full extent, the system will well bear; or it will not, nor cannot be successful: its quantity must be of minor consideration, so long as the symptoms continue to demand its repetition. Dr. Clark says, in the repetition of the operation, (bleeding,) we must be governed by



the same circumstances, and the effect of the former evacuation upon the disease ; and it must be observed that it will frequently be found necessary, not only a second but a third time. When we cannot get a sufficient quantity from the arm, bleed by applying leeches to the abdomen. 2d. Purgings, calomel in ten grain doses, followed in two or three hours, with a dose of salts and magnesia ; epsom salts and magnesia alb. ust. each three drachms, divided into three equal parts ; one of these to be taken every hour in sweetened water or lemonade, until they operate freely. These two remedies are mostly to be depended on ; the diet must be gruel, or rice water, &c. ; the drinks of lemonade or balm tea, or toast water, &c.

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## CHAPTER V.

### *On Puerperal Fever of Women in Child-bed.*

AUTHORS differ as to the time of its attack. 1st. Before the shivering fit, the patients have been much debilitated, and have complained of wandering pains in the abdomen, which very soon become fixed in the hypogastric region, where a swelling or fulness, with exquisite tenderness, soon ensues. As the disease advances, the whole abdomen becomes affected, and tumefied, sometimes nearly to its full size before delivery ; the woman herself being sensible of, and describing its progress. She also feels great pain in the back, hips, and sometimes in one or both legs, and

other parts affected in uterine complaints. She scarcely can be in any other position than on her back, or on one side, with her body incurvated; and if the disease be confined to the uterus, the seat of the pain seems to be changed when she alters her position. There is either a vomiting of a green or yellow bitter matter, or a nausea, or loathing of the stomach, with an offensive taste, in the mouth. An instantaneous change, both in the quantity and appearance of the lochia takes place; and sometimes, though rarely, they are wholly suppressed. The milk recedes, or is diminished, and the taste, with the appearance, is much altered. The urine is voided often with pain, and in small quantities, and is remarkably turbid. A tenermus or frequent stools come on, and from the general disturbance, it is often manifest, that all the contents of the pelvis are at once affected by the disease. The tongue becomes dry, though sometimes it remains moist, and is covered with a thick brown fur; but as the disease advances, its appearance varies, and in some dangerous cases it has been little changed. The patient immediately entertains the strongest apprehensions of her danger, and usually labours under vast anxiety, her countenance bearing indubitable marks of great suffering, both of body and mind. The pulse has almost invariably, in this disease, an unusual quickness from the beginning. A profuse sweat sometimes follows the shivering fit. Fresh eruptions of the lochia are always a favourable symptom, and are to be reckoned among the most certain

signs of amendment; the profuse sweat does not moderate the fever.

#### REMEDIES.

1st. The first great remedy in this disease, is early bleeding, and let the first operation be carried as far as the strength of the patient can well bear, and repeat as occasion may require, ever bearing in mind, that if we do not arrest the progress of the disease by this remedy, all is gone; and it must be effected in the first stage of the disease. 2d. Purging freely, with calomel, salts, jalap, senna and manna, &c. 3d. To have the whole abdomen smeared with, from two to four drachms of the unguent, every two, three, or four hours, thirty drops of the spirit of turpentine every hour, in a tea-spoonful of olive oil, or syrup, or tea. The diet must be gum water, or very thin gruel, and she may be allowed to drink lemonade.

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#### CHAPTER VI.

##### *On Hysteria.*

THE nervous system, like the vascular, is liable to certain and specific derangements. The symptoms arising from this disordered condition of the brain and nerves, are familiarly called nervous. The disease under consideration, may be justly looked upon as the assemblage of very many symptoms, the nature and extent of which, must necessarily be much

diversified, as the seats of sympathy, in several organs of the body, may be in a fewer or a greater number; and these may be more or less important. Whatever has a tendency to destroy the general tone of the system, will dispose the body to hysteria. The liability to attacks of hysterical paroxysms, is very various in different individuals: while some have been provoked by the slightest causes, others require that they shall be either powerful, or long continued. Having given the symptoms and remedies of this disease in this work, I shall introduce two cases noticed by Dewees in his work on Females.

Case 1st. Mrs. ———, of sanguine temperament, married early in life, and became the mother of a large healthy family: she herself enjoyed uninterrupted good health, until her previous habits were broken up, by her husband becoming very rich, from successful speculations. She was under no necessity of working for the sake of her family; every thing that money could do or purchase, was at her command. She occupied a large house; employed a number of servants; and performed in a carriage that which was before done on foot:—she fed high, and became really luxurious. But this change of fortune had penalties, and they were severe ones; she soon became very corpulent, listless, and extremely nervous. She was frequently assailed by hysterical paroxysms of great severity, and of long duration. She became peevish to all around her, and extremely jealous of her husband. Every action of his was misinterpreted,

though he was one of the best and most moral men in the world ; and frequently did her “ fits ” arise from this overweaning anxiety for her husband’s supposed bad conduct. She continued in this fretful and anxious state for a number of years, and became so debilitated at last, that she could not leave her chamber for months together, and it was thought by her medical attendants, she must soon sink under her malady. But at this time, the scene of prosperity was, by one of those changes common to mercantile life, suddenly changed for that of comparative poverty. Her husband gave all his effects to his creditors, and after satisfying them, little remained. The effect of this reverse upon the disease of the lady, was no less sudden than salutary ; and that which it was thought would cause her death, proved her cure. From this moment, she discharged her servants, gave up her coach ; dismissed her physicians ; reinstated herself in her former occupations, and resumed her former habits, as far as her state of health would at the moment permit. In consequence of this change of circumstances, her moral energies were roused, and she quickly showed to the world, that her temporary elevation had not unfitted her for a profitable return to her former habits ; and by exercising them, she soon regained that health, which had been so completely sacrificed at the shrine of wealth ; for after the first shock was over, she never had an hysterical paroxysm.

Case 2d. A lady born in a northern climate of Europe, went with her husband, after being the mother of



three children, to one of the warm climates ; she had frequent abortions, by which she was much reduced by the attending hæmorrhages. She became very hysterical, and paroxysms would be produced by the slightest causes ; her physician advised she should be taken to a northern climate, and she arrived in Philadelphia in a most reduced state. She would not unfrequently have three or four “fits” in a week, for sometime after her arrival ; she had aborted a few weeks before, and was still labouring under a coloured discharge from the vagina. The usual tonics were administered with advantage, and she soon acquired an addition of strength ; the uterine discharge was arrested, and the hysterical paroxysms were diminished both in force and frequency. The first object in view was the renewal of strength ; and the second to prevent impregnation, while she continued so feeble, as had been the case too often before. The husband had business in Europe, and we begged him to hasten his departure, or exercise forbearance, for which we candidly gave our reasons. He went, and his wife improved daily, under the use of the cold bath, air, exercise, and a strictly regulated diet, both as to quantity and quality. Her strength improved daily ; her appetite increased ; her digestion was well performed ; and her alvine excretions regular. She would now be weeks together free from hysterical attacks ; and by pursuing this plan regularly for fourteen months, she lost them altogether ; for she has had no return up to this moment, a period of several years. Her husband returned after an absence of eighteen months,

and she has had since two live born children. In consequence of her improved health in this climate, she has been permitted to remain. These cases show that hysterical paroxysms, with their attendants, were subdued by changes, of a moral and physical kind; the disease may be treated with success in this way.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### *On Urinary Abscess.*

PRACTICAL surgeons know what a formidable affection extravasation of urine into the cellular tissue is, and they also know that early scarifications will frequently arrest completely the progress of mischief. But those scarifications must be very early, and equally bold, or the cellular tissue will be destroyed, so widely that persons of enfeebled constitutions will be unable to sustain the effects of its sloughing. We will not quote a case related by Dr. Macfarlane.

## BOOK XI.

### ON WOUNDED ARTERIES.

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#### CHAPTER I.

WHEN an artery, like that of the hip or thigh, is wounded, it forms an uncontrollable aneurism. Such an artery drives every thing before it; forms a large sack; distends more and more, till it is in danger of bursting, and if allowed to burst, proves fatal. But when smaller arteries, like those of the fore arm or leg, are wounded under the bellies of the muscles, the aneurism is more irregular, the operation very difficult, and the dangers quite of another kind. The blood is ejected slowly among the cellular substance, and under the muscles; no sack is formed; the blood is not collected, but diffused; the pulsation is slight, or there is none; the limb is swelled and hard; the skin black, as in mortification; the blood bursts out from time to time. It is considered only as an hæmorrhage, while it is in truth a diffused aneurism; the

patient, by repeated loss of blood, is reduced to extreme weakness, and the limb gorged with blood, and with its parts so insulated and disjoined from each other, by the extravasation, often falls into gangrene.

#### REMEDIES, OR TREATMENT.

*On the first variety.* Whenever an artery is wounded, an effort must be made by those present, to stop the bleeding, placing the thumb firmly on the bleeding vessel, or a fold of cloth pressed hard on the part with a bandage; but sponge is much the best, bound firm to the wound, till the surgeon arrives. The artery, when small, may be completely arrested, by compress of sponge, where there is a bone or solid body to press against. But the safest plan is always to have the artery tied. To allay the pain, and compose the patient, give calomel and opium, and repeat as occasion may require.

Section 2d. *On the Re-union of Deep Muscular Wounds.* In deep muscular wounds, we are obliged to rely principally upon compresses and the uniting bandage, for stitches can only retain the edges of a wound in contact. We may always succeed much better by strips of sticking plaster; cut these into narrow strips, but these must be four or six inches long; hold these over a few coals, or a hot shovel, or stove, and draw the wounded edges as near as possible in contact with each other, then place on your warm

sticking strips. After securing the wound with these, apply a bandage; let this be carried a number of times around the part so as to secure it above and below by equal pressure; let this be examined every day, but do not remove the plaster till the parts are united.

Section 3d. *On the re-union of Complicated Wounds, and Fractured Bones.* In wounds in which large arteries are divided, the first thing to be attended to, is securing the bleeding vessels by means of ligatures; and after the flow of blood is entirely stopped, you close the wound, and dress it as above directed; taking care to leave the ligatures hanging out at its most depending angle. Complete adhesion cannot be here expected, as a slight suppuration will always take place around the ligatures; but if the cut be extensive, adhesion may take place to a considerable extent, which will very much expedite the cure; the ligatures may be easily taken away in a few days. When the bone is broken or cut, still we pursue our great general intention of reuniting the divided portions; we return the bone into its place. If it be projected, stick the skin over it, draw together the open spaces with slips of adhesive plaster, and dress the wound with lint moistened with camphorated spirits, then apply the roller with moderate firmness, about the part, in order to keep all firm; and finally, if it be a limb, lay it as you would do if it were fractured. The great object to be kept in view, is to keep the divided portions in contact, and the same plan is to be pursued where a joint is laid open, even though the



integuments should be greatly bruised and lacerated. Try at least to save the limb; the attempt can do no harm.

Section 4. *On the former practice of suppressing Hæmorrhage, which is now done away with and a new one adopted.* Styptics, caustics, and cauteries, aided by compression, were the only means of suppressing hæmorrhage, which the older surgeons possessed.— They have now been almost entirely superseded by the needle and ligature; for the discovery of which, we are indebted to Ambrose Paree. This was a discovery which set him higher in surgical, than Harvey is in medical science; and it is altogether his own.— Paree neglected nothing which could give effect to this important discovery. Paree had three ways of tying an artery; by passing the needle around the artery, down on one side, and up on the other; and so tying in along with it, a quantity of flesh; or by drawing the artery out from the wound, as from the face of a stump, by the artery forceps with a spring handle, which he called valet, a patin; or by striking the needle above the place of the wound, through the flesh of the limb, down quite to the bone, so as to tie in the great artery of the limb, and along with it, much of the flesh. If there be a bleeding artery, says Paree, dress the wounds with astringents; but be careful at the same time to lay a firm compress over the wound. If this does not serve, clap your finger upon the point of the bleeding artery, and wait patientiy till a clot be formed.

## BOOK XII.

### ON MATERIA MEDICA.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### *On Plasters.*

1st. *Asafœtida Plaster.* TAKE of lead plaster, asafœtida equal parts. Galbanum; yellow wax, equal parts, and half the quantity of the former, mixed.

2d. *Strengthening Plaster.* Take of lead plaster, twenty parts, pine resin, six parts, yellow wax, olive oil, each three parts. Rub the red oxide of iron with the olive oil, then add the other ingredients, previously melted.

3d. *Mercurial Plaster.* Take of olive oil and pine resin, each one part; mercury, three parts, lead plaster, six parts. Rub the mercury with the oil and resin, melted together, until the globules disappear; then

gradually add the lead plaster, melted, and mix the whole intimately.

4th. *Lead Plaster*. Take of semivitrified oxide of lead, one part, olive oil, two parts. Having added some water, boil them constantly, stirring until the oxide and oil unite into a plaster. N. B. Semivitrified oxide of lead, is *litherage*.

5th. *Resin Plaster*. Take of lead plaster, five parts, pine resin, one part; melt them together, and stir them well till cold.

6th. *Warm Plaster*. Take of cerate cantharides, one part, Burgundy pitch, seven parts; melt them together, and stir them well until cold.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *On Liniments.*

1st. *Liniment for Burns, &c.* Take of flax-seed oil and lime water, each equal parts. Mix.

2d. *Camphorated Liniment*. Take of camphor, reduced to powder by means of alcohol, half an ounce, olive oil four fluid ounces. Mix.

3d. *Camphorated Soap Liniment, Opodeldoc*. Take of Castile soap, uncoloured, in shavings, twelve ounces, camphor, two ounces, volatile oil of rosemary, two fluid drachms, alcohol, one gallon. Digest the soap

in the alcohol for three days, then filter, and add the camphor and oil, mixing them intimately.

4th. *Liniment of Soap and Opium.* Is prepared in the same way, by adding an ounce of opium, and digesting it with soap and alcohol.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### *On Syrups.*

1st. *Syrup of Squill.* TAKE of vinegar of squill, two pints, sugar in powder, three pounds and a half. Dissolve the sugar in water, with a gentle heat, so as to form a syrup.

2d. *Syrup of Tolu.* Take of simple syrup, two pints, tincture of tolu, one fluid ounce, with the syrup just prepared; and when it has almost grown cold, after having been removed from the fire, gradually mix the tincture with constant agitation.

3d. *Syrup of Ginger.* Take ginger in powder, three ounces, boiling water, four pints, sugar, seven pounds and a half. Macerate the ginger in the water, in a close vessel, for twenty-four hours. Stirring the infusion, add the sugar powder, and form a syrup.

4th. *Simple Syrup.* Take sugar in powder, fifteen ounces, water half a pint. Let the sugar be dissolved by a gentle heat in the water, and boiled a little, so as to form a syrup, the scum being removed.

5th. *Syrup of Rhubarb.* Take of rhubarb, bruised, two ounces, boiling water, one pint. Macerate for twenty-four hours. Strain; add two parts of sugar to one of the liquor; then boil to form a syrup.

6th. *Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb.* Take of rhubarb, bruised, five drachms; cloves, cinnamon, each half an ounce, nutmegs, two in number, water, one pint. Digest and evaporate till the liquor is reduced to half a pint. Strain, and add one pound of sugar, and half a pint of diluted alcohol; then boil a little to form a syrup.

7th. *Syrup of Rhubarb with Senna.* Take of rhubarb, bruised; senna, each one ounce and a half, cardamom, three drachms, boiling water, one pint.—Digest for twenty-four hours, and evaporate with a gentle heat, till the liquor is reduced to half a pint; then strain and add one pound of sugar. Lastly, boil to form a syrup.

8th. *Syrup of Sarsaparilla.* Take of sarsaparilla, sliced, two pounds, liquorice root, sliced, roses, senna, anise, each two ounces, warm water, twelve parts.—Infuse the sarsaparilla in water for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain by strong compression. Boil the sarsaparilla again in ten pints of water, to the consumption of one half of the liquor; strain, mix the two liquors, and add the other ingredients. Boil again to the consumption of one half of the liquor. Strain, and add, of honey and sugar, each two pounds. Boil to form a thick syrup.



9th. *Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Guaiacum.* Take of sarsaparilla, sliced, guaiacum wood rasped, each one pound; roses, acacia gum, senna, each one ounce; ginger, half an ounce; water, ten pints. Boil the two first ingredients in water, for one hour, strain, and to the residue add ten pints more of water; boil for two hours, and towards the end of the boiling, add the other ingredients. Strain, and to the decoctions, add of clarified honey and sugar, each, three pounds, and boil to form a syrup.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *On Pills.*

1st. *Aloetic Pills.* Take of soccotorina aloes, in powder, Castile soap, each an equal part; with water, form a mass fit for making pills.

2d. *Pills of Aloes and Colocynth.* Take of soccotorina aloes, two ounces, sulphate of potass, two drachms, colocynth, an ounce, oil of cloves, two fluid drachms. Reduce the aloes and scammony into a powder, with the sulphate of potass, then add the colocynth in fine powder, and the oil of cloves, and with simple syrup form a mass.

3d. *Pills of Aloes and Myrrh.* Take of soccotorina aloes, two ounces, myrrh, one ounce, saffron, half an ounce. Beat them into a mass with syrup.

4th. *Pills of Aloes, Myrrh, and Guaiacum.* Take of soccotorina aloes, in powder, half an ounce, saffron in powder, myrrh, in powder, each two drachms; resin of guaiacum, in powder, half an ounce, oxide of antimony, half an ounce. With copaiba, form a mass.

5th. *Compound Antimonial Pills.* Take of submuriate of mercury, two drachms, tartarised antimony, one scruple. With syrup, form a mass, to be divided into sixty pills.

6th. *Pills of Arsenic.* Take of arsenious acid, two grains, opium in powder, eight grains, Castile soap, twenty-two grains. Form a mass and divide into thirty-two pills.

7th. *Asafœtida*, three parts, Castile soap, twenty-two grains. Form a mass and divide into thirty-two pills, or a less number.

8th. *Compound Asafœtida Pills.* Take of asafœtida; soccotorina aloes, Castile soap, each equal parts. With water beat into a mass.

9th. *Pills of Compound Extract of Colocynth.*—Take of compound extract of colocynth, a drachm and a half, oxide of antimony, half a drachm. Form a mass, and divide into thirty pills.

10th. *Pills of Sulphate of Iron.* Take of sulphate of iron, one drachm. With the extract of gentian, form a mass, and divide into thirty pills.

11th. *Compound Pills of Sulphate of Iron.* Take

of rhubarb, in powder, one drachm and a half, sulphate of iron, two scruples, Castile soap, half a drachm. With water form a mass and divide into forty pills.

12th. *Pills of Gamboge and Scammony.* Take of gamboge, in powder, one ounce, scammony, in powder, half an ounce, nitrate of potass, one drachm, Castile soap, two drachms. With water, form a mass and divide into four hundred pills.

13th. *Blue Pills.* Take of purified mercury; confection of roses, each one ounce, liquorice root, in powder, half an ounce. Rub the mercury with the confection in a glass mortar, till the globules disappear; then add the liquorice, and form a mass, to be immediately divided into four hundred and eighty pills.

14th. *Calomel Pills.* Take of calomel, half a drachm, Castile soap, one scruple. With water, form a mass, and divide into thirty pills.

15th. *Compound Pills of Jalap.* Take of jalap, in powder, rhubarb, in powder, Castile soap, each one ounce, sub-muriate of mercury, six drachms and two scruples, tartarised antimony, twenty-eight grains. With water, form a mass and divide into four hundred pills.

16th. *Pills of Opium.* Take of opium, in powder, one drachm, Castile soap, twelve grains. With water, form a mass and divide and form into thirty pills.

17th. *Tar Pills.* Take of tar, one drachm, ele-

campane, in powder, a sufficient quantity to form a mass to be divided into sixty pills.

18th. *Compound Pills of Rhubarb.* Take of rheubarb, in powder, one ounce; soccotorina aloes, in powder, six drachms; myrrh, in powder, half an ounce; oil of peppermint, half a fluid drachm, with syrup of orange peel, form a mass.

19th. *Pills of Squill.* Take of dried squill, in powder, one drachm; Castile soap, twenty-four grains; with water form a mass, and divide into forty pills.

20th. *Pills of Subcarbonate of Soda.* Take the subcarbonate of soda, dried, two drachms; Castile soap, half a drachm; form a mass, and divide into forty pills.

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## CHAPTER V.

### *On Powders.*

1st. *Powders of Aloes, with Canella; formerly Hiera Picra.* Take of soccotorina aloes, half pound; canella, one ounce and a half; pulverise them separately, then mix them.

2d. *Aromatic Powders.* Take cinnamon, cardamom, ginger, each equal parts; rub them together to a fine powder, which is to be kept in a well stopped glass bottle.

3d. *Dover's Powders.* Take of ipecacuanha in

powder, opium, each one part ; sulphate of potash, eight parts ; reduce them to a fine powder.

4th. *Compound Powder of Jalap.* Take of jalap in powder, one part ; supertartrate of potassa, two parts ; rub them together to a fine powder.

5th. *Compound Powder of Scammony.* Take of scammony, supertartrate of potassa, each equal parts, rub them together to a fine powder.

6th. *Calomel and Jalap.* For a grown person, common dose, ten grains of calomel ; twenty grains of powdered jalap ; mix.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### *On Cerates.*

1st. *Cerate of Arsenic.* Take of simple cerate, one ounce ; arsenious acid in powder, one scruple ; soften the cerate, and mix in the acid. (For old sores, &c.)

2d. *Cerate of Cantharides, or Spanish Flies.* Take of yellow wax, pine resin, olive oil, each two parts ; flies in powder, three parts. To the wax, resin and oil, previously melted together, add the flies ; carefully stirring the whole until cool. (This is for drawing of blisters.)

3d. *Resin Cerate.* Take of lard, eight parts ; pine



rosin, five parts ; yellow wax, two parts ; melt and stir them together until cool.

4th. *Compound Resin Cerate*. Take of suet, yellow wax, each, one pound ; pine resin, one pound ; turpentine, half a pound ; flaxseed oil, half a pint ; melt them together, and strain through linen.

5th. *Savin Cerate*. Take of resin cerate, six parts ; savin leaves, in powder, one part. To the cerate, previously softened, add the savin and mix.

6th. *Soap Cerate*. Take of Castile soap, eight ounces ; yellow wax, ten ounces ; litharge or semi-vitrious oxide of lead, in powder, one pound ; olive oil, a pint ; vinegar, a gallon. Boil the vinegar with the oxide of lead, over a slow fire, constantly stirring until the union is complete ; then add the soap, and boil it again in a similar manner, until the liquid part is evaporated ; then mix in the wax, previously melted with the oil.

7th. *Simple Cerate*. Take of olive oil, six parts ; white wax, three parts ; spermaceti, one part ; melt the wax and spermaceti together, then add the oil, stirring until the whole is cool.

8th. *Turner's Cerate*. Take of lard, one pound ; yellow wax, five ounces and a half ; impure carbonate of zinc, half a pound. To the lead and wax, previously melted together, add the zinc, carefully stirring the whole until cool.

## CHAPTER VII.

*On Medicated Vinegar.*

1st. *Black Drops, or Vinegar of Opium.* Take of opium, half a pound ; vinegar, three pints ; nutmegs, bruised, one ounce and a half ; saffron, half an ounce ; boil them to a proper consistence, then add sugar four ounces, least one ounce. Digest for seven weeks, then place in the open air until it becomes a syrup. Lastly, descant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle.

2d. *Vinegar of Squill.* Take of squill, dried, two ounces ; purified vinegar, two pints and a half ; alcohol, three fluid ounces. Macerate the squill in the vinegar for ten days, then press out the liquor, to which add the alcohol ; and when the dregs have subsided, pour off the clear liquor.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Of Tinctures.*

1st. *Tincture of Camphor.* Take of alcohol one pint ; camphor, one ounce ; mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.

2d. *Tincture of Opiated Camphor, or Paregoric*

*Elixir.* Take of opium, benzoic acid, oil of anise, each one drachm: extract of liquorice, half an ounce; clarified honey, two ounces; camphor, two scruples; diluted alcohol, two pints; digest for ten days, and filter.

3d. *Tincture of Hops.* Take hops, four ounces; alcohol, one pint; beat out the yellow powder from the hops, and digest in ten days, in the alcohol, then filter.

4th. *Tincture of Opium, or Laudanum.* Take of alcohol, one pint; opium one ounce, digest ten days, filter through paper.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### *On Weights.*

To express the quantity of solid bodies, we employ the kind of weight, which in common language is denominated “Troy Weight,” and divide the pound in the following manner:—

The pound, lb.	} contains,	Twelve ounces,	$\bar{3}$
The ounce,		Eight drachms,	$\bar{3}$
The drachm,		Three scruples,	$\bar{\eth}$
The scruple,		Twenty grains,	gr.

We have added the signs by which the several weights are denoted.

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To express the quantity of liquids, we employ the

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measures which are derived from the wine gallon, and for medical purposes we divide it in the following manner:—

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{The gallon, cog.} \\ \text{The pint,} \\ \text{The fluid ounce,} \\ \text{The fluid drachm,} \end{array} \right\}$	contains.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Eight pints,} \\ \text{Sixteen fluid ounces,} \\ \text{Eight fluid drachms,} \\ \text{Sixty minims,} \end{array} \right.$	$\begin{array}{l} \text{O} \\ \text{f}\frac{2}{3} \\ \text{f}\frac{3}{4} \\ \text{m} \end{array}$

We have added the signs by which we denote the several measures.

N. B. Minim is a drop.

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## CHAPTER X.

### *On Medicated Wines.*

1st. *Antimonial Wine.* Take of tartarized antimony, two scruples; boiling water, four ounces; dissolve the tartarized antimony in the boiling water, then add the wine, six ounces.

2d. *Wine of Meadow Saffron.* Take of fresh meadow saffron, one part; wine, two parts; macerate for ten days, and strain.

3d. *Wine of Iron.* Take of iron wire, cut in pieces, four ounces; wine, four pints; sprinkle the wire with two pints of wine, and expose it to the air until it be covered with rust; then add the rest of the wine; macerate for ten days, with occasional agitation, and filter.

4th. *Compound Wine of Gentian.* Take of gen-

tian, half an ounce; Peruvian bark, one ounce; orange peel, two drachms; canella, one drachm; diluted alcohol, four fluid ounces; wine two pints and a half; first pour the diluted alcohol on the root and barks, sliced and bruised, and after twenty-four hours, add the wine; then macerate for ten days, and strain.

5th. *Wine of Ipecacuanha.* Take of ipecacuanha, bruised, two ounces; wine, two pints; macerate for ten days.

6th. *Wine of Opium, called Sydenham's Laudanum.* Take of opium, two ounces; cinnamon, bruised; cloves, bruised, each one drachm; wine, one pint; macerate for ten days, and strain.

7th. *Wine of Rhubarb.* Take of rhubarb, sliced, two ounces; canella, bruised, one drachm; diluted alcohol, two fluid ounces; wine, one pint; macerate for ten days, and filter through paper.

8th. *Wine of Aloes.* Take of saccotorina aloes, in powder, one ounce; cardamom, bruised; ginger, each, one drachm; wine, two pints; macerate for ten days, stirring occasionally, and afterwards strain.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### *On Ointments.*

1st. *Ointment of Rose Water.* Take of oil of almonds, two fluid ounces; spermaceti, half an ounce;



white wax, one drachm; melt the whole, stirring it frequently; when melted, add rose water, two ounces; till it is cold.

2d. *Ointment of Nut-galls.* Take of galls, in powder, one drachm; lard, seven drachms; mix the powdered galls with the lard, previously melted.

3d. *Mercurial Ointment.* Take of purified mercury and lard, each, three parts, by weight; suet, one part; rub the quick silver carefully in a mortar, with a small portion of lard, until the globules disappear; then add the remainder of the lard and the suet, rubbing them well together. Old lard or ointment expedites the process.

4th. *Tar Ointment.* Take of tar five parts; yellow wax, two parts; melt them together, and strain through linen.

5th. *Simple Ointment.* Take of white wax two parts; olive oil, five parts; melt them together, and keep stirring until cool.

6th. *Sulphur Ointment.* Take of hog's lard, four parts; sulphur, one part; mix the sulphur with the melted lard.

7th. *Ointment of Thorn Apple.* Take of thorn apple leaves, fresh gathered and sliced, five pounds; lard, fourteen pounds; let them simmer together over a gentle fire, till the leaves are crisp and dry, press out through a linen cloth, add to every pound two ounces of yellow wax.

8th. *Compound Sulphur Ointment, for the Itch, &c.*

Take of sulphur, one ounce, benzoic acid, each one drachm, oil of lemons, one ounce, sulphuric acid, sixty drops, salt petre, two drachms, lard, half a pound.—Melt the lard; then add the other articles, constantly stirring, until the whole is cold.

9th. *Ointment of Zinc.* Take of lard, five parts, prepared impure oxide of zinc, one part. Take the melted lard, add the zinc, and mix them together until cool.

10th. *Pile Ointment.* Take of the herb, called old field balsam, five parts, water, ten parts. Boil till one half of the water is evaporated. Boil the liquid in one pound of lard, till all the water is evaporated or united with the lard. Add yellow wax one part, tar, one part, nut-gall ointment, one part, for external use.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### *On Gargles.*

1st. *For Quinsy, or Sore Throat.* Take of blue vitriol, or sulphate of cupric, twenty grains, barks, sixty grains, tincture of catechu, one drachm, honey, half an ounce, rose water, one ounce, water three ounces. Mix.

2d. Take of the tincture of myrrh, one drachm, honey, one ounce, rose water, two ounces. Mix.

3d. Take of water, three ounces; chloride of soda liquid, one ounce; honey, half an ounce. Mix.

4th. Take of the tincture of lobelia inflata, half an ounce; water, three ounces. Mix.

5th. Take of the strong decoction of oak bark, three ounces; honey, one ounce; water, one ounce.— Mix.

6th. Take of the strong decoction of cayenne pepper, one ounce; tincture of ginger, one ounce; spirits of camphor, half a drachm; honey, two ounces; water, two ounces. Mix.

7th. Take of spirits of nitre, dulci, half ounce; honey, one ounce; water, three ounces. Mix.

# A LIST

OF

## LATIN AND ENGLISH NAMES OF MEDICINES.

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The upper line is the Latin, and the lower, the English name.

Cinchona,  
Peruvian Bark.

Pallida,  
Pale.

Rubra,  
Red.

Flava,  
Yellow.

Oleum,  
Oil.

Rad,  
Root.

Colocynthis,  
Colocynth.

Calchicum,  
Meadow Saffron.

Conium,  
Hemlock.

Cassia Marilandica,  
American Senna.

Cera,  
Wax.

Alba,  
White.

Cerevisiæ Fermentum,  
Yeast.

Caryophylli,  
Cloves.

Chenopodium,  
Worm Seed.

Carbo Ligni,  
Charcoal.

Carum, Caraway.	Acaciæ Gumi, Gum Arabic.
Litta Vesicatoria, Spanish Flies.	Acidum, Vinegar.
Capsicum, Cayenne Pepper.	Fœniculum, Fennel.
Armoracia, Horse Radish.	Glycyrrhizæ. Liquorice.
Aurantii Cortex, Orange Peel.	Guaiacum Wood, Lignum Vitæ.
Belladonna, Deadly Night Shade.	Hæmatoxylon, Logwood.
Calx, Lime.	Hydrargyrum, Mercury, or Calomel.
Argentum, Silver.	Hyoscyamus, Hen-bane.
Amygdala, Almond.	Ichthyoclla, Isinglass.
Anisum, Anise.	Inglans, Butter-nut.
Aqua, Water.	Inula, Elecampane.
Anthemis, Chamomile.	Juniperus Bacus, Red Cedar Berries.
Adelphs, Lard.	Lichern, Island Moss.
Allium, Garlic.	Lini Senina, Flax-seed.



Sem, Seed.	Podophyllum, May Apple.
Lobelia, Indian Tobacco.	Nitrate Potass, Salt Petre.
Sulphate Magnesia, Epsom Salt.	Supertartrate of Potass, Cream of Tartar.
Muriate of Soda, Glauber's Salts.	Quercus Alba, White Oak.
Mentha piper, Pepper Mint.	Quercus Tinctoria, Black Oak.
Maranta, Arrow Root.	Rheum, Rhubarb.
Mel, Honey.	Ricini Olum, Castor Oil.
Moschus, Musk.	Saccharum, Sugar.
Myristica, Nutmeg.	Sambucus, Elder.
Organum, Wild Marjoram.	Scilla, Squill.
Phytolacca, Poke.	Sapo, Soap.
Pix Liquida, Tar.	Salix, Willow.
Plumbum, Lead.	Rhamnus, Bucksthorn.
Sub-carbonate of Lead, White Lead.	Rosa, Rose.

Sevum,  
Suet.

Spigelia Rad.  
Carolina Pink Root.

Succinum,  
Amber.

Sinapis,  
Mustard.

Terebinthina,  
Turpentine.

Olmus,  
Slippery Elm.

Apocynum,  
Dog's Bane.

Arum,  
Dragon Root.

Calamus,  
Sweet Flag Root.

Coptis,  
Gold Thread.

Cotula,  
May Weed.

Curcuma,  
Turmeric.

Diospyrus,  
Persimon.

Iris Versicolor,  
Blue Flag.

Marrubium,  
Horehound.

Secale Cornutum,  
Ergot, or Spurred Rye.

## APPENDIX.

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### ON THE QUALITIES OF WATER.

WATER is unquestionably the natural beverage of man; but the qualities of water differ essentially according to the source from which it has been obtained. The varieties of common water were classed by Celsus under the following arrangement:—1st. *Rain Water* when collected in the open fields, is certainly the purest natural water. When, however, it is collected near large towns, it derives some impregnation from the smoky and contaminated atmosphere, through which it falls; and if allowed to come in contact with the house, will be found to contain calcareous matter; in which case, it ought never to be used without being previously boiled and strained.

2d. *Spring Water*, in addition to the substances detected in rain water, generally contains a small portion of muriate of soda, common table salt; and frequently other salts: but the larger springs are purer than the smaller ones; soft water is a more powerful solvent of all vegetable matters, and is consequently to be preferred for domestic use. Sulphate of lime is the salt which generally imparts the quality of hardness to water. Animals appear to be more sensible of the impurities of water than man.

3d. *River Water*. This being derived from the conflux of numerous springs with rain water, generally possesses considerable purity. It is liable, however, to hold in suspension portions of earthly matter, which impair its transparency, and sometimes its salubrity. Hard water has a tendency to produce disease in the spleen of certain animals, especially in sheep. Rest or filtration will restore river water to its original purity.

4th. *Well Water* is essentially the same as spring water, being derived from the same source, it is, however, more liable to impurity from its stagnation, or slow infiltration.

5th. *Snow Water* has been supposed to be unwholesome, and in particular to produce bronchocele, from the prevalence of that disease in the Alps; but it does not appear upon what principle its insalubrity can depend. The same observations will apply to ice water. The trials of Captain Cook, in his voyage round the world, proves its wholesomeness beyond a doubt; in the high southern latitudes he found a salutary supply of fresh water in the ice of the sea. This melted ice was not only sweet but soft, and so wholesome as to show the fallacy of human reasoning, unsupported by experiments. When immediately melted, snow water contains no air, it is expelled during the act of freezing, consequently it is remarkably vapid; but it soon recovers the air it had lost, by exposure to the atmosphere.

6th. *Lake Water* is a collection of rain, spring, and river waters, contaminated with various animal and vegetable matter, which from its stagnant nature, have undergone putrefaction in it. This objection may be urged with greater force against the use of water collected in ponds and ditches, and which the inhabitants of some districts are often under the necessity of drinking. I have known an endemic diarrhœa to arise from such a circumstance.

7th. *Marsh Water*, being the most stagnant, is the most

impure of all waters, and is generally loaded with decomposing vegetable matter. There can be no doubt, that numerous diseases have sprung up from its use.

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#### ON THE SECOND DIVISION OF DRINKS.

1st. *Toast Water*. By impregnating water with the soluble parts of toasted bread, it will frequently agree with those stomachs which rebel against the use of pure fluid. It is thus rendered slightly nutritive, holding a certain portion of gum and starch in solution; this drink being free from yeast, is a most agreeable beverage. Much depends upon the water being at the boiling point, and it ought to be drank as soon as it has cooled sufficiently.

2d. *Barley Water*. The decoction of barley is a very ancient beverage; it is recommended by Hypocrates, and preferred by him to other aliments in acute diseases. Barley has the advantage over other grains, in affording less viscid potations. The invention of pearl barley has greatly increased the value of this grain.

3d. *Sage Tea*, in the form of infusion, it possesses some power in allaying the irritability of the stomach, and that, on many occasions, it may furnish a salutary beverage. The same observation will apply to balm tea.

4th. *Table Tea*, when drank four hours after the principle meal, it will assist the ulterior stages of digestion, as already explained by Paris.

5th. *Coffee*. The hostility which has been manifested against the use of tea, has been extended, with equal rancour, against that of coffee; and probably, with equal injustice. If taken immediately after a meal, it is not found to create that disturbance in its digestion which has been noticed as the occasional consequence of tea, on the contrary, it accelerates the



operations of the stomach, and will frequently enable the dyspeptic to digest substances, such as fat and oily aliment, which would otherwise occasion much disturbance. Coffee, like tea, has an anti-soporific effect on many individuals; it imparts an activity to the mind. It seems to be generally admitted, that it possesses the power of counteracting the effects of narcotics; and hence it is used by the Turks with much advantage, in abating the influence of the inordinate quantities of opium they are accustomed to swallow.

6th. *Chocolate*. In consequence of the large quantity of nutritive matter which this liquid contains, it is prepared by reducing the cocoa nut into paste, with sugar, milk, or eggs.—As a beverage, chocolate is highly objectionable; it contains an oil, which is difficult of assimilation; it, therefore, oppresses the stomach.

7th. *Cocoa* is usually substituted for chocolate. As it contains less nutritive matter, it is less objectionable; and as the oily matter exists only in small quantities, it is less likely to disagree with the stomach.

8th. *Whey* is a delightful beverage. Whey is the liquid which remains after the separation of the curd, is a thin and almost transparent fluid, of a yellowish green colour, and a pleasant sweetish taste. It still contains, generally, a portion both of curd and of butter; the former of which may be separated by a boiling heat, in the form of coagulum. The butter may also be separated by heat, especially if the whey be previously allowed to become sour.

9th *Milk*. This is the only nutritive fluid with which nature has presented us; but if we examine its chemical composition, we shall soon discover that it possesses an ingredient, which is instantly coagulated in the stomach; so, that in fact, it must be regarded as a mixture of solid and liquid aliment; the latter, however, considerably exceeding the former in quantity,

and thereby demonstrating the necessity of a greater portion of fluid than of solid matter, for the reparation of that habitual waste, upon which the necessity of alimentary supplies are founded. Although recent milk appears as a homogeneous liquid, it may be resolved, partly by standing, and partly by agents that do not essentially alter the nature of its components, into three proximate ingredients, the cream, curd, and whey. Milk, in its dietetic relations may be considered as intermediate between animal and vegetable food; it is easily assimilated, and therefore affords a quick supply of aliment to the system. Milk of the human subject is much thinner than cow's milk; ass's milk bears a stronger resemblance to human milk than any other; it contains more sugar than that of the cow.

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## FISH.

FISH has been generally considered as holding a middle rank between the flesh of warm blooded animals, and vegetable food. It is certain that it is less nutritive than mutton or beef; but the health and vigour of the inhabitants of fishing-towns, evidently prove that it is sufficiently nourishing for all the purposes of active life; but in order to satisfy the appetite, a large quantity is requisite, and the appetite returns at shorter intervals than those which occur during the diet of meat. Fish have been arranged under three divisions, viz:—

Fresh Water fish, Salt Water fish, and Shell fish. Turbot, Cod, Whiting, Haddock, Flounder, and Soll, are the least heating of the more nutritive species; and the flakeiness of the fish, and its dark appearance after being cooked, may be considered as true indications of its goodness; for when the muscles remain semi-transparent and bluish, after sufficient boiling, we may reject it as inferior in value, or not in season. When

the fish is in high perfection, there is also a layer of white curdy matter, resembling coagulated albumen, interposed between its flakes. Salmon may, perhaps, be considered the most nutritive of our fish; but it is heating and oily, and not very digestible. Eels are extremely objectionable, on account of the large proportion of oil which they contain.

Shell fish have been greatly extolled by some physicians, as nutritive and easily-digestible articles of food. It will be necessary to examine this question. Oysters; when eaten cold, they are frequently distressing to weak stomachs, and require the aid of pepper as a stimulant. It is admitted that oysters are nourishing, and contain a considerable quantity of nutritive matter in a small compass. The oyster casts its spawn, which the dredgers call the spat, in the month of May, after which, they are sick and unfit for food; but in June and July they begin to mend, and in August they are perfectly well. We, therefore, see the cause of their going out of season, and discover the origin of the old maxim, that an oyster is never good, except when there is an R in the month.

Lobsters are certainly nutritive; but are objectionable on the ground of indigestibility. The same observation applies to the crab. The most wholesome mode of cooking fish, is the process of boiling; it is the best adapted to that purpose.

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#### BIRDS.

THERE exists a great variety in the qualities of the food which is furnished by this class of animals, with regard to nourishment, stimulus, and digestibility. The whiter meat of domesticated birds, as the wings and breasts of chickens, contains less nutriment, and is less digestible than that which is furnished by wild birds, as the partridge, &c.; but the former is at the same time less stimulant and heating than the latter.

These are the circumstances which are to direct the medical practitioner in his opinion.

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#### FARINACEOUS ALÍMENTS; OR, VEGETABLES.

WE are principally indebted to the industry of man for this valuable addition to our *materia alimentaria*. The vegetables which yield it may be said to owe their nutritive qualities to cultivation. The art of feeding mankind on so small a grain as wheat, says Dr. Darwin, seems to have been discovered in Egypt, by the immortal Ceres. The flower of wheat contains three distinct substances; a mucilaginous saccharine matter, starch and gluten.

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#### ESCULENT ROOTS.

These are of two kinds; those used as food, and those which principally answer the purposes of condiment or seasoning. Under the first division may be classed, turnips, carrots, parsnips, radishes, &c. Under the second division may be arranged onions, garlic, horse-radishes, &c.

*The Carrot*, from the quantity of saccharine matter which it contains, is very nutritive and slightly laxative. The turnip is a very excellent vegetable, and although it has the character of being flatulent, is less liable to disagree with the stomach than the carrot; it ought, however, to be well boiled, and the watery parts separated by pressure.

*Radishes*. They may be said to contain little else than water, woody fibre, and acrid matter, and cannot therefore be very nutritive,—ought never to be eaten when old.

*The Onion*, however, although classed under this latter division, and must be considered as valuable on account of its stimulating matter, it contains a considerable portion of nourish-

ment. Sir John Sincliar says, that it is a well known fact, that a Highlander, with a few raw onions in his pocket, and a crust of bread, or some oat cake, can travel to an almost incredible extent, for two or three days together, without any other sort of food.

*Horse-Radish* is a warm stimulant; it is perhaps the best of all condiments for the prevention of flatulence.

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#### ESCULENT HERBS.

In this class are arranged the leaves and stalks of such vegetables as are eaten at table, in the form of greens and salads. Some herbs are still eaten in a raw state; but they are far less digestible than when cooked. During the heats of summer they are refreshing, and are well calculated to assuage that febrile state which full meals of animal food are known to occasion. The lettuce is generally eaten with other herbs in the form of a salad, dressed with oil and vinegar. I have generally found such condiments useful, and that dressed lettuce is less likely to ferment in the stomach, than that which is eaten without them. Whatever difference of opinion may exist with regard to lettuce, there is none with regard to celery, the digestibility of which is greatly increased by maceration in vinegar.

*Cucumbers* are by far the most unwholesome of all raw vegetables, and should be avoided as poison by dyspeptics.

*Cabbage.* The cabbage tribe appear to contain a peculiar essential oil, whence the peculiar odour of cabbage water; this matter is liable to produce offensive effects on the stomach. The vegetable should be boiled in two successive waters, in order to free it entirely from the noxious ingredient, and at the same time to render its texture soft and digestible.



## FRUITS.

These are generally regarded as articles rather of luxury than of food. Nothing can be more mischievous to invalids than large quantities of apples, pears, and plumbs, in the form of desert, after the stomach has been already loaded, and its good nature taxed to the utmost, by its epicurean master. But when taken under other circumstances, they contribute to health, and appear to be provided at a season when the body requires that cooling and antiseptic aliment, which they are so well calculated to afford.

Fruits may be arranged under the following heads:—Stone fruits, the apple species, small-seed fruits, small berries, and farinaceous fruits.

The stone fruits have been denounced as the least digestible species by popular acclamation, and I am inclined to acquiesce in the truth of the assertion. Much of the mischief, however, that has been attributed to their use, has arisen from the unripe state in which they were eaten. They are, however, certainly less digestible than other species, and more liable to undergo fermentation in the stomach. The hard pulp of certain plumbs, remain also, in the alimentary canal, for a long time, and are frequently passed without having been materially changed.

The riper peach is the most delicious, as well as one of the most digestible of the stone fruits:—the apricot is equally wholesome, but the nectarine is liable to disagree with some stomachs. Cherries are far less digestible; their pulpy texture and skins are not easily disposed of by the stomach; and as the sweetest species contain a considerable excess of acid, they may be objectionable in some cases, and desirable in others.

The apple species is not so dilute and watery as the foregoing fruits, and is less apt to pass into a state of noxious fer-

mentation; but its texture is firmer, and on that account it is retained longer in the stomach, and often proves indigestible. The same observations apply to pears, except that their texture is in general less firm.

The orange, when perfectly ripe, may be allowed to the most fastidious dyspeptic; but the white, or inner skin, should be scrupulously rejected, for it is not more digestible than leather.

The smaller-seed fruits are, by fare, the most wholesome; of these the ripe strawberry and raspberry deserve the first rank. The grape is also cooling and antiseptic, but the husks and seeds should be rejected. The gooseberry is less wholesome.

The fruits to be classed under the head of small-berries, are the cranberry, &c. These are seldom eaten, except when baked, and in that state their acescency seldom proves injurious. The farinaceous fruits are unwholesome.

*The melon*, which is the principal one, is very apt to disagree with weak stomachs, and should never be eaten after dinner, without a plentiful supply of salt and pepper.

The most proper periods for indulgence in fruit, appears to be the morning and evening. On some occasions, it may be taken with advantage at breakfast, or three hours before dinner; and it affords a light and agreeable repast if taken an hour before bed time; but these regulations are to be influenced by circumstances.

By cookery, fruit, otherwise unwholesome, may be converted into a safe and useful aliment. Apples, when baked, affords a pleasant repast; and from their laxative properties are well adapted to certain cases of dyspepsia. Fruit-pies, if the pastry be entirely rejected, may be considered valuable articles of diet. Dried fruits are by no means so useful or safe as is generally imagined; the quantity of sugar which enters into their composition disposes them to fermentation.

## ON DIET AND MANAGEMENT.

1st. THE first object, is to discover the origin and seat of the disease.

2d. If it arises from a debilitated state of the stomach, in which, either the secretions are deficient or depraved, or the muscular powers of that organ have lost their vigour, we have first to remove, as far as we are able, the remote causes which may have produced the disorder.

The alimentary canal must be cleared of all foul congestions, and their future accumulations prevented, first, by a strict adherence to a diet most likely to insure the digestion of the food; and, secondly, by an exhibition of laxatives, which may carry off the superfluous parts.

The functions of the skin must be restored, and a general vigour imparted to the body, by remedies which are calculated to strengthen the nervous system.

3d. If the dyspeptic disease has continued so long as to produce an inflammation of the gastric membranes, we must employ antiphlogistic means for its cure.

4th. If the duodenum be the seat of the disorder, we must carefully ensure, by appropriate diet, the complete chymification of the food, so that it shall not be irritated by the contact of half digested food; the secretions which enter its cavity, must be regulated and improved by small doses of mercury; colchicum. Above all, the colon must be carefully guarded from feculent accumulations.

5th. If the bowels be distressed with flatus, we must ascertain whether the feeling arises from an increased quantity of air present in the canal, or a morbid sensibility of the membranes, which renders the ordinary quantity of elastic matter,

burthensome. In the former case, the treatment must be regulated by such measures as may prevent fermentation. In the latter, the irritability of the intestines must be appeased by sedatives.

6th. If acidity prevails, we have to inquire whether it arises from the nature of the food, or the morbid state of the gastric juice, and regulate our measures accordingly.

7th. Where disease exists in the bowels, and the appearance of the stools indicates a dysenteric affection, we may infer, that the mucous membrane is in a state of disease.

8th. The administration of tonics and aromatic stimulants, will always be attended with mischief where a phlogistic condition of the mucous membrane exists; mild aperients and light diet are to be prescribed under such circumstances.

9th. Where there exists a languor in the muscular powers of the alimentary canal, and a torpor in the secreting membranes, bitters, aromatics, and other stimulants, such as mustard-seed, &c. may be safely administered.

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#### ON THE QUALITIES OF FOOD, &c.

Animal food is more digestible, but at the same time more stimulant and less flatulent, than vegetable diet. A dyspeptic invalid may be restricted to meat and bread with advantage, until his digestive powers have gained sufficient energy to enable him to convert vegetable matter into healthy chyle, after which a due mixture of both species of aliment will be essential.

### QUANTITY OF FOOD.

This must in every case, be regulated by the feelings of the patient; let him eat slowly, masticate thoroughly, and on the first feeling of satiety, dismiss his plate, and he will not have occasion for any artificial standard of weight and measure. but he must in such a case, restrict himself to one dish.

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### THE PERIODS OF MEALS, &c.

These should be at regular periods. The principle solid meal should be taken in the middle of the day, four hours after which a liquid meal should be indulged in. The patient should never take his meal in a state of fatigue. Exercise should always be taken three or four hours after dinner.

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### ON TABES MESENTERICA.

I have uniformly found a vegetable diet injurious in such cases, while one entirely composed of animal matter has proved beneficial; but in order to ensure such a result, the meals should be scanty, and in quantity short of what the appetite may require; the intervals, also, between the repasts should be lengthened. In this way are the unwilling absorbents induced to perform their duty with greater promptitude and activity; patients of this description, may derive much advantage from a diet of animal fat, until there is a change for the better.



